



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

**AMERICAN POWs/MIAs IN
SOUTHEAST ASIA
(SUMMARY)**

PART 22 OF 26

FILE NUMBER : 100-457899

SUBJECT

POW/MIA

FILE NUMBER

100-457899

Vol 12

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET3

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

DATE: 1/8/71

FROM : SAC, SAN ANTONIO (100-11851) (RUC)

SUBJECT: *b7c* COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED
IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
IS - MISCELLANEOUS

Re New York airtel to the Bureau, 12/29/70,
setting forth instructions that all offices are to
dispense with further interviews of relatives of
servicemen detained in North Vietnam.

Reference is also made to the report of
SA *b7c* 12/21/70, at San Antonio.

San Antonio has no further information to
report as all current information was furnished in
referenced report.

EO 12812-2

In view of instructions contained in referenced
airtel, San Antonio is considering this case RUC.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE *7/30/92* BY *9803*
CN345,570

b7c

b7c

236

REC-32 100-457899-*236*

- Q* *cc 9-17*
2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-168469) (RM)
1 - San Antonio

6 JAN 12 1971

(5)

b7c

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

b7c



61 JAN 18 1971

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FBI

Date: 1/6/71

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via **AIRTEL**

REGISTERED MAIL

(Priority)

TO: Director, FBI

FROM: SAC, Milwaukee (100-17068)

**SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF
SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
IS - MISC
REGISTRATION ACTALL INFORMATION CONTAINED**

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/30/93 BY 9803

CN345,570

Re Bureau airtel to Milwaukee and Jackson dated

10/1/70.

On 10/16/70 [REDACTED] WAS
contacted at [REDACTED]
for the purpose of arranging a meeting [REDACTED] was advised of
the purpose of the meeting and that it was at the request of
the Internal Security Division of the Department of Justice.
[REDACTED] advised he was extremely busy, [REDACTED]
and would be travelling [REDACTED], for
a few days. He suggested that contacting Agent contact him
within the next few weeks and he would arrange time for an
interview.

Attempts to contact [REDACTED] or to arrange an appoint-
ment were made on 11/4 and 25/70 and 12/16/70, with negative
results.

On 1/5/71 [REDACTED], advised [REDACTED] is
currently out of the country and is due to return 2/5/71.

- CC 94D
- 2 - Bureau (RM)
 - 1 - Jackson (RM)
 - 2 - Milwaukee
 - 1 - 100-17068
 - 1 - 105-5252

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OTHERWISE

REG-79

100-457899-#
237

54 JAN 10 1971

Approved: [REDACTED]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NORFOLK	NEW YORK	1/11/70	11/6/70 - 12/31/70
TITLE OF CASE		REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)		SA [REDACTED] b7c	[REDACTED]
		CHARACTER OF CASE	
b7c		IS - MISCELLANEOUS	
		b7c	

NF 100-6833

ADMINISTRATIVE CON'T

these wives, however, such interviews could be conducted at a later date if the Bureau or the New York Division felt it advisable.

Baltimore letter dated 9/28/70 requested the Norfolk Division to interview [REDACTED] (wife of MIA).

[REDACTED] (wife of POW), who has been regularly contacted by the Norfolk Division since 1968 concerning Women Striking for Peace and COLIFAM, recently advised that in her opinion, it might not be prudent to interview [REDACTED]

b7c
EOL202-2 [REDACTED] accordingly she is not being interviewed.

Louisville airtel dated 11/20/70 requested the Norfolk Division to interview [REDACTED] She already has been interviewed and results set forth in report of SA [REDACTED] dated August 31, 1970, at Norfolk.

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

Copy to:

Report of: SA [REDACTED]
Date: January 11, 1971 *b7c*

Office: Norfolk, Virginia

Field Office File #: 100-6833

Bureau File #: 100-457899

Title: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED
IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS; *MR* *VA*

1st Sub H - Fellowes
Synopsis: Newspaper articles reflect that Mrs. MARY CROW, Hampton, Virginia, and Mrs. PATRICIA FELLOWES of Virginia Beach, Virginia, received their first letters from their POW husbands. [REDACTED] wife of POW, advised that she has been regularly receiving mail from her husband through COLIFAM. [REDACTED] furnished additional items of correspondence of interest.

- RUC -

DETAILS

b7c
On November 6, 1970, Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Office of Special Investigations, Langley Air Force Base, Virginia, advised that OSI has not conducted any investigation concerning COLIFAM and they have received no pertinent information concerning that organization.

The November 14, 1970, issue of the Ledger-Star, a daily newspaper published in Norfolk, Virginia, contained the following articles:

7130193 9803 [REDACTED] 1345,570

*3-30-93 9803 [REDACTED]
MIA-PDW specific*

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

By TOM LAUGHLIN

VIRGINIA BEACH — Mrs. John H. Fellowes today received "just a little love note" from her husband.

She had read it "about 50 times" by an hour after it was delivered.

It told her of her husband's love for her and their four children.

It told her that he is alive. For Mrs. Fellowes, the note was the end of 50 months of agony, of unsurety over whether her husband was alive.

The letter is the best evidence. Mrs. Fellowes did not have to compare the handwriting on the note with previous letters. Only her husband could have said the things that were in the note.

The letter from Cmdr. Fellowes was written in a prison in North Vietnam.

Fellowes was shot down Aug. 26, 1966. Mrs. Fellowes got five letters shortly after, but they had all been written before his plane was felled.

When the letter arrived early this morning, the Fellowes family was asleep. Their son, John Junior ran to the door when the bell rang, while the rest of the family got up.

Then they all—Mrs. Fellowes; John; Cathy, 13, Sharon, 11, and Thomas, 7—sat down to read the letter. And re-read it. And read it again.

Fellowes told his wife and his children that he loves them. He told the children to "be good and take care of each other." He told them to pray for their reunion.

He told them that "daddy loves you."

He also said, simply, "I am well."

Mrs. Fellowes put the letter on the table in their room in the 1400 block of Thalia Drive so that all the children can see it and read it over and over, when they wish.

Then because she had allowed them to stay up late Friday night in anticipation of the letter, and it was so early when the letter arrived this morning, she sent them back to bed.

reading this note, and prior letters from him.

"It's wonderful, it's wonderful. I can't express myself," she said quietly.

She did want to thank everybody for their prayers and for the efforts made by others to get word to her from her husband.

Mrs. Fellowes was told Thursday by Mrs. Cora Weiss, chairman of the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen detained in North Vietnam that her husband is a prisoner.

Fellowes had never been listed on any list of prisoners from Hanoi, but the Navy had told her that it had information that he is a prisoner.

Now she knows.

And now she has another agony to bear.

When will she and her children see him? And when will he see them, his youngest child who was only two when he was shot down?

Postmen's 'Love letter' read at least 50 times

rings—bring

toy

Sleep, however, may be long in coming for Mrs. Fellowes.

With a catch in her voice, choking often when she talked of her husband, she said she cannot stop

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1

Ledger-Star

Norfolk, Ports.
Ches., & Va.Bch

Date: 11/14/70
Edition: Afternoon
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Norfolk
☐ Being Investigated

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/30/13 BY 9803
CN345,570

b7c

E012312-2

- 2 -

'I'm luckiest person in world,' says wife

By RON GOLLOBIN

VIRGINIA BEACH—A long and lonely four-year wait was interrupted today by the postman's knock on the door of Mrs. Allen Brady—wife of Cmdr. Allen Brady, prisoner of war in North Vietnam.

The postman who knocked had a letter for Mrs. Brady—the first word from her husband since Jan. 19, 1967, the day his plane was shot down.

"It was only seven lines," Mrs. Brady said of the letter, "and I feel I'm the luckiest person in the world.

"He's in good health, he said (in his letter) and I know he's alive and there," Mrs. Brady said.

"It's been a very good day. The children are all excited."

There are two Brady children. Richard is 14 and Lisa 11.

"It's been a long, long time.

And seven lines is better than no lines."

Mrs. Brady said the letter from her husband is written on a form that has room for only seven lines. "They should let them write letters, all they want to write," she said.

The letter arrived in Tidewater at 3 a.m., Mrs. Brady said, "but the Post Office told me it waited until quarter 'til seven to bring it. The postman told me he was glad to be bringing the letter."

"I believe the National League of Families' efforts have made this possible.

"We've got to get those men home some way."

"I have the letter, but when will he be coming home?"

Mrs. Brady did not know whether her husband was alive until last year when Hanoi released Cmdr. Brady's name on a prisoner list.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 2

Ledger-Star

Norfolk, Ports.,
Ches., & Va. Bch

Date: 11/14/70
Edition: Afternoon
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Norfolk
☐ Being Investigated

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DATE 7/30/93 BY 9803

CN345,570

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NF 100-6833

Ed 1212-2 b7c -

The November 14, 1970, issue of the "Daily Press",
a daily newspaper published in Newport News, Virginia,
contains the following article:

Letter From POW Brightens Birthday

By NORMAN M. COVERT
Daily Press Military Reporter

The birthday party scheduled for seven-year-old Patrick Crow of Hampton will be an extra special celebration today because of a letter that arrived Friday at 7 p.m.

It was a letter from Patrick's dad, Lt. Col. Frederick A. Crow, who is a prisoner of war somewhere in North Vietnam.

Mrs. Mary Crow says she couldn't wait when informed by Hampton assistant postmaster Frank Riggins her long awaited letter had finally arrived and would be delivered some time during the night. She jumped in her car and sped to the Post Office.

Back at home, she opened the letter with the excited children crowding around. She said they were all "very excited" and knew it was "daddy's handwriting."

Obviously thrilled herself and a little hoarse from spreading the good news, Mrs. Crow said she is "very pleased. It's not his best but I know it's his handwriting."

The letter told them he was "in excellent health and spirits." He said the family is in his thoughts "... I know that the children are a great help to you around the house."

It was signed, "All my love, Daddy."

Mrs. Crow said it is sort of a triple birthday present for the children. Daughter Kathy was 17 last week. Ricky will have his 16th birthday next week. And of course Patrick is seven next week.

Jeff is 13.

The family of the Air Force pilot has been expecting the letter since they were informed Col. Crow is being held and would send a letter soon. The family waited eight long months before Mrs. Crow was awakened at 12:45 a.m.

Thursday morning and told the letter had been forwarded.

The call came from the Committee For Liaison, a New York peace group, "It was a good thing to be awakened for," Mrs. Crow said Friday.

When the letter didn't arrive, she called the group back and was told it was on its way and should have arrived. Mrs. Crow admitted the situation was like Christmas Eve and the wait for Santa Claus.

She has read and re-read the letter, even going over it with a magnifying glass to see if there was anything else. It was dated Sept. 16, 1970 and made no reference to any See Letter, Page 19, Col. 6

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page /

Daily Press
Newport News, Va

Date: 11/14/70

Edition: Morning

Author:

Editor: Matt T. Fulgham

Title: Associate Editor

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Norfolk

☐ Being Investigated

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DATE 7/30/93 BY 9803

CN345,570 b7c

E012812-2

- 5 -

● Letter

Continued From Page One

previous letter, he may or may not have written.

There was some disappointment he made no reference to letters and packages Mrs. Crow had sent. She also was puzzled that a letter was promised April 3, yet this was dated September.

"I know he's all right, though," she said. "I'm sure it's the first letter he's been able to write."

In analyzing the letter, Mrs. Crow said it appears he used some kind of ball point pen with purple ink that appears much like that used when she learned to write with pen and ink in grammar school.

The magnifying glass, however, showed the pressure placed on the paper indicating a ball point pen was used. Despite the short letter and the unusual ink, Mrs. Crow called it "a great letter. Now all I'm waiting for is the next one."

The first thing she did was to call his mother and tell her the news. "Everybody is so pleased," she said.

Col. Crow disappeared during a mission over North Vietnam four years ago.

Mrs. Crow is working feverishly with "Operation Action" on the Peninsula, an effort aimed at gaining more than 100,000 signatures on petitions urging North Vietnam to at least provide information on all prisoners it holds.

The petitions will be carried to Paris late this month by the mayors of Newport News and Hampton. The mayors of Norfolk, Virginia Beach, are heading a delegation leaving for Paris today. They bear the same petition and mission.

NF 100-6833

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[REDACTED]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/24/701

[REDACTED] wife of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] furnished the following information:

She stated that during each month of 1970 through October, she has received a letter from her Prisoner of War (POW) husband through the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam, (COLIFAM). She said that she usually sends her letters through the United States Post Office, but that she does send some through COLIFAM. She stated that COLIFAM has urged her to send letters through that organization. She has contacted the Department of Navy concerning this and she has been advised to use her own judgment.

EOL2812-2

[REDACTED] stated that she recently wrote a letter to COLA WEISS, COLIFAM, and she stated she would make this letter available to the Norfolk Division. She stated she would also forward additional correspondence of interest in this matter.

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[REDACTED] stated that a number of other wives of POWs in the area are sending letters to their husbands through COLIFAM and receiving their husbands' mail through that organization.

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DATE 7/30/93 BY 9803 [REDACTED]
CN345,570

-8-

On 12/10/70 at [REDACTED] File # Norfolk 100-6833by SA [REDACTED] Date dictated 12/17/70

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/7/711
Ed 12812-2 b7c

[REDACTED] furnished the following items of correspondence which she stated she had received from COLIFAM and also furnished a copy of a letter which she had directed to Mrs. CORA WEISS dated October 13, 1970:

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DATE 7/30/93 BY 9803 [REDACTED]

CN 345,570

b7c

-9-

Ed 12812-2

On 12/31/70 at [REDACTED] File # Norfolk 100-6833by SA [REDACTED] Date dictated 1/4/71

COMMITTEE LIAISON
365 West 42 Street, New York, N.Y. 10036
212-KI9-4478

September 14, 1970

Dear friends:

We are very happy to forward the enclosed letter to you which just arrived with 142 others from Hanoi. This is the first mail since June because no one has travelled to North Vietnam during the summer. The Vietnamese no longer rely on unpredictable postal channels as experience has proven it delayed and risky. Therefore, they wait for travellers to guarantee safe and rapid delivery.

We are also enclosing some letter forms for your convenience.

Visitors to North Vietnam usually let us know of their departure and are willing to take mail with them. A number of people are planning to go this fall and winter, and we would be happy to forward your mail for you. Kindly seal the letter forms, even if they contain photos, and do not affix stamps.

To ease some of the administrative difficulties in North Vietnam, including translation, you might consider typing your letters on the suggested letter form, with a clear signature.

Should you have any questions please do not hesitate to get in touch with us, and kindly inform us of any changes in address to facilitate further forwarding of mail.

Sincerely,

Cora Weiss
Cora Weiss

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DATE 7/30/93 BY 9803 [REDACTED]

CN345,570

b2
ED 12-2

65 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y.

(212) 765-1490

CABLE ADDRESS:
COLIAFAM

September 18, 1970

Co-chairmen:
Dave Dellinger
Core Weiss

Treasurer:
Mrs. Anne Bennett

Committee
Richard J. Barnett
Rennie Davis
Madeline Duckles
Prof. Richard Falk
Rev. Richard Fernandez
Norman Fruchter
*Maggie Geddes
Steve Holliswell
Prof. Donald Kalish
Stewart Meacham
Prof. Bea Seitzman
Prof. Franz Schurmann
Ethel Taylor
*Barbara Webster
Trudi Young

*staff

Dear Friends,

We are very happy to forward the enclosed letters to you. I would like to give you an account of the events that took place around the illegal seizure of these letters at Kennedy Airport on Wednesday. You would have had your mail a day or two earlier had it not been for this interference.

Robert Scheer announced when he left Hanoi that he had been given 379 letters from pilots whose names appeared on the list of 335 previously confirmed prisoners. Mr. Scheer, with a delegation of 10, had spent three months in Algeria, North Korea, China, and North Vietnam, and had accumulated a wide range of materials. However, U.S. Customs officials at Kennedy Airport were interested only in the whereabouts of the letters. Mr. Scheer opened the two packets of letters for the Customs officials to see. They then took him into a private room and demanded that he turn over the mail, saying, "We must open it and read it." He refused to hand over the letters as they had been consigned to him for immediate delivery to families. Finally, the Customs officials agreed to place the letters in bond, where the packages were officially sealed and a receipt given to Mr. Scheer.

(Last Saturday 143 letters were brought by a traveller returning from Hanoi. That brought to 1243 the number of letters from prisoners that have been delivered by hand to the U.S. without interference.)

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CN345,570

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No explanation has been offered anyone for the seizure of mail, and no guarantees have been made that this will not happen again. On Thursday afternoon the State Department assured me that the mail was available to be claimed and expressed concern that it be forwarded immediately to relieve anxiety of waiting families. We reminded the State Department that it was the government that had seized the mail in seeming disregard for the families, prisoners, and the future of communication between them. Mr. Scheer offered to meet with representatives of the State Department at the airport to discuss the situation and see what could be done to prevent future occurrences of this nature. His request was rejected. When he went with Rennie Davis and myself to reclaim the mail, he was unnecessarily harassed, and the press was ejected from observing the reclamation, despite the fact that the very same people had observed the seizure. When he finally got the letters, Mr. Scheer immediately transferred them to the Committee of Liaison for distribution.

We are very distressed about this incident. This delivery of mail brought first letters from previously confirmed prisoners for four families, some of whom had had no mail for five years. We have devoted considerable time and effort to maintaining a reliable and efficient channel for communication between you and the pilots. At the initiative of the North Vietnamese both the volume and frequency of mail has increased. The pilots have been receiving increasing numbers of packages, including a wide assortment of food, medicines, clothing and various kinds of games. We are not responsible for the consequences that acts of governmental interference may produce.

Please do not hesitate to be in touch with us if you have any questions, and kindly inform us of any changes of address. Should you wish us to forward mail to your relatives in North Vietnam we will be glad to do so. There will be several people travelling there in the coming months.

Sincerely yours,

Cora Weiss
Cora Weiss

PRISONERS OF WAR IN VIETNAM

(NOTE: The following excerpts are drawn from a paper which Visiting Fellow Jon M. Van Dyke presented for discussion at a recent Center roundtable.)

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

365 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036

Reprinted from the CENTER REPORT Oct. 1970

For the past year and a half, the U.S. has condemned the North Vietnamese for their treatment of captured Americans. The North Vietnamese are portrayed as evil captors who unrelentingly harass American prisoners. The American prisoners are portrayed as virtuous men who find themselves in North Vietnamese prisons through an unfortunate and totally fortuitous series of events. The "prisoner-of-war problem" is depicted as an issue unrelated to the bombing and fighting that have been taking place in various parts of Southeast Asia throughout the past decade.

Although this effort succeeded in persuading the North Vietnamese to adhere more closely to the formal requirements of the Geneva Convention on Prisoners of War, it is based on two false premises: (1) that the Geneva Convention can be applied without difficulty to the conflict in Vietnam and (2) that the United States and its allies conform to the requirements of the Convention. (The Geneva Convention was drafted in 1949 to deal with the problems of conventional warfare on European battlefields. It is difficult, if not impossible, to apply these provisions to a guerrilla war in Southeast Asia.)

The United States pays only minimal attention to the Convention when it is not in its interest to do so. American soldiers frequently torture captured Viet Cong in order to obtain information about nearby enemy units. Even more frequently, the U.S. permits the Saigon forces to torture prisoners after capture and throughout their period of captivity. The U.S. has failed to punish in any significant way soldiers who have killed or mistreated enemy captives, thus elevating this practice to an official policy. The U.S. also conducts a program of terror to eliminate Viet Cong political cadre a program that operates with total dis-

regard for the safeguards of the Geneva Convention. Finally, because of its desire to give the American public the bleakest possible view of what the enemy's prison camps are like, the Pentagon has muzzled freed Americans who want to talk about the experiences they had in captivity.

The furor that has been created over North Vietnam's prison camps is understandable from a human point of view. There are men in prison who have been separated from their families for a period longer than in any previous war the United States has been involved in. One man has now been in Hanoi over six years.

The furor nonetheless does an injustice to the North Vietnamese, who have probably treated their captives better than any other nation fighting in Asia during this century. During World War II, prisoners of war in Asia were killed and allowed to die with little remorse. Twenty-seven per cent of the prisoners held by the Japanese during that war died, and a shockingly high percentage of the Japanese held in Allied camps failed to survive captivity. The treatment of prisoners during the Korean war was, at best, primitive. And the handling of captives by the United States and the Saigon government is in many respects worse than that of North Vietnam and the Viet Cong.

It is in this perspective that North Vietnam's prison camps must be analyzed. The most serious charges lodged against the North Vietnamese are the accusations of physical abuse brought back by two pilots a year ago. These charges are serious indeed, but the manner in which the Pentagon has handled public information about North Vietnam's camps makes it difficult to accept the statements at face value. The other seven pilots who have been released by North Vietnam have never been formally pre-

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ficial to their military careers to anything that would interfere with the government's attempts to put pressure on North Vietnam.

ABC News was finally able to persuade another of the freed pilots to speak last month and he gave quite a different picture of North Vietnam's prison camps. Air Force Captain Joe V. Carpenter said that he had been pushed around a bit when first captured, and was kept separate from the other prisoners, but that he had not suffered in any significant fashion. Physical conditions were not too bad, and he was able to make friends with the North Vietnamese who lived in the neighborhood of his cell.

The complaints lodged against the treatment of prisoners by the Viet Cong in South Vietnam mostly concern the extremely austere lodging and food. Many Viet Cong units are constantly on the run, so that until a prisoner can be taken to a secure area, the prisoner must also be constantly moving. Even in a secure area, the prisoner — like everyone else who lives in the area — must always be on guard for American bombing attacks.

Considering these difficulties, the treatment given to prisoners by the Viet Cong is probably as good as could ever be provided by a revolutionary army. Many of the Americans who have spent time in Viet Cong prisons during the last two years have, in fact, commended the enemy for the treatment received.

In November, 1969, three young G.I.s who had been prisoners for periods ranging from eight months to two years were released by the V.C. After they were transported to an Air Force Base in Japan, they were displayed to the press for fifteen minutes and proceeded to praise the Viet Cong for their treatment. Private Coy R. Tinsley of Cleveland, Tennessee, said, "I'd have to think twice before I'd fight them again after what they did for me. I was wounded. They took real good care of me."

The Army reacted typically to these stories of Viet Cong kindness. High officials decreed in January, 1970, that all soldiers subsequently



John M. Van Dyke, a Center Visiting Fellow, was, until recently, assistant professor of law at the Catholic University in Washington, D.C. With four other law professors, he prepared a brief supporting Massachusetts' statute attacking the constitutionality of the Vietnam war. It was filed with the Supreme Court in August.

released from enemy prisons would be kept from the press until they had undergone extensive debriefings both in Vietnam and the United States and had gone through a "readjustment" period. The U.P.I. quoted informed military sources as saying that exceptions may be made if the former prisoner is found in his early debriefings to be hostile toward his captors.

The spotlight must be focused on U.S. — Saigon treatment in order to gain perspective on the relative merits of North Vietnam's handling of prisoners.

There are six formal P.O.W. camps run by the Saigon government, with the assistance of U.S. advisors, containing some 33,000 men. These camps are subjected to scheduled and unscheduled inspection by the International Committee of the Red Cross, and they do conform to the Convention's requirements. Many of the Viet Cong who were captured never, however, make it to these formal camps.

There have been a number of trials during the past year of American G.I.s accused of killing Viet Cong prisoners. Despite uncontradicted eye-witness testimony, all of the accused have been acquitted or given extremely lenient penalties. These acquittals must be based on the knowledge of the officers on the court-martial panels that killing of prisoners take place among U.S.

and the media has confirmed that this is true. Television crewmen have frequently taken film of interrogators torturing suspects, and newsmen have photographed captives being pushed out of American helicopters.

Another large block of captives are deemed not to qualify for formal P.O.W. status by the overly-strict standards used by the United States and the Saigon governments, and they wind up in miserable South Vietnamese civilian prisons.

After the International Committee of the Red Cross visited one of these civilian prisons earlier this year — at Con Son Island, with its famous "tiger cages" — they found a group of prisoners of war from North Vietnam and discovered that they were mistreated in the following respects: they were never allowed out of their cells, they were strapped in irons every night from five in the evening to six in the morning, they were permitted to wash only twice a week, they were not given enough fresh food or water, and they were only rarely given fresh clothes.

Subsequently Dr. Marjorie Nelson told the House Subcommittee on Foreign Operations that she had regularly treated the victims of beatings and torture inflicted in a South Vietnamese interrogation center that had an American adviser. She said prisoners came to her after "being tortured by electricity with wires attached to ears, nipples and genitalia; being forced to drink concoctions containing powdered lime and other noxious substances; and being tied up and suspended by ropes upside down from the rafters for hours."

The United States government and its allies participate in such atrocities without much apparent concern, while at the same time condemning North Vietnam for its relatively tolerable prisoner treatment.

JON M. VAN DYKE

Mr. Van Dyke, assistant professor of law at Catholic University, Washington, D.C., is now on leave of absence doing legal research in San Francisco. He is the author of *North Vietnam's Strategy for Survival*, to be published this year by Pacific Books.

Two of the American fighting men most recently released from North Vietnam held a press conference in early September to "blow the whistle" on North Vietnam's treatment of its prisoners, but their statements raised more questions than they answered—questions not only about North Vietnam's handling of its captives but also about how the Pentagon is using the released men.

At the elaborately staged press conference in the auditorium of the Bethesda Naval Medical Center, Navy Lieut. Robert F. Frishman and Apprentice Seaman Douglas B. Hegdahl said they had been tortured, by being put in small, ovenlike rooms and exposed to mosquitoes and rats. They also asserted that they had heard that other prisoners had received even worse treatment.

Until this press conference the authorities had not permitted any of the nine freed prisoners to give the press more than the most general information about their experiences. Wives of the pilots still in North Vietnam have similarly been discouraged from talking about the letters they receive from prison. The Defense Department's explanation of this muzzling has been that public discussions might dissuade Hanoi from releasing pilots in the future or cause them to retaliate against those remaining in prison.

After the torture-chamber tales of Frishman and Hegdahl, it seems hard to imagine how additional discussion could jeopardize the pilots remaining in North Vietnam, but the day after the press conference, officers of the Pentagon's Public Information Division phoned the seven other released pilots and told them to stay quiet.

Most of the seven followed these instructions and have continued to elude reporters. However, one pilot who was released in August 1968, Maj. Joe V. Carpenter, expressed surprise at the statements made by Frishman and Hegdahl. Although he would not go into any details because of the orders, Carpenter said he had not been tortured in North Vietnam nor had he heard of anyone being tortured. "In general," he stated, "my treatment was good." When asked why the Defense Department would not allow him to speak freely even after the press conference, Carpenter responded, "It's all part of a plan." The question inevitably arises: what plan?

Aside from the issue of the Pentagon's motives, the details given by Frishman and Hegdahl raise some doubts about their broad charge of "torture." The only first-hand examples they mentioned in their prepared statements were (1) being placed in solitary confinement in small rat-infested rooms with tin roofs which became inordinately hot; and (2) being exposed to mosquitoes which bit their legs until they swelled. These episodes, while certainly unpleasant, are different only in degree from the

treatment the United States Army gave the Green Beret officers who are charged in the recent slaying of a Vietnamese counterspy. They were placed in solitary confinement in 5 by 7 foot cells with no toilet facilities and only a bare light bulb inadequate for reading. The Green Beret officers complained that their cells became inordinately hot.

Frishman and Hegdahl supported their charge of torture by giving examples of more serious physical harassment suffered by two other pilots. They said that Navy Lieut. Comdr. Richard A. Stratton, who made a well-publicized confession in March 1967, gave his statement only after having been strung up by his wrists and having his fingernails pulled out.

The confession was delivered through a loud-speaker to a Hanoi press conference at which one American photographer and a Japanese television crew were present. An American voice from behind a curtain gave a long statement about the war. When this was completed Stratton appeared from behind the curtain. He bowed deeply several times and then left without speaking. When the American photographer reported this scene, the United States protested that its pilots were being brainwashed, a charge which Frishman and Hegdahl now endorse.

It is hard to believe that Stratton actually had his fingernails pulled out, however, when none of the many persons who have seen him have reported physical harm. Because of the storm of protests which followed Stratton's "confession," North Vietnam invited many visitors, including Americans, to meet Stratton. Nobody reported seeing any scars or missing fingernails. Pictures taken of Stratton when he appeared from behind the curtain show that his hands were visible to the reporters, none of whom reported any injury. Pictures taken of Stratton in prison later show him to be a bit downcast, but in good health.

The second example offered by Frishman and Hegdahl was Navy Lieut. Comdr. John S. McCain III, son of the American Commander in the Pacific. McCain was injured quite severely when he landed in a lake in the heart of Hanoi after trying to bomb the city's main power plant on October 26, 1967. According to the two returned pilots, McCain has been kept in solitary confinement during most of his captivity. "It's hard enough just being in solitary confinement," Frishman said, "but when you're wounded like John it's harder." Frishman made no complaint that McCain had actually been physically hurt by the North Vietnamese, so it is difficult to understand why this is an example of torture. Furthermore, McCain was not kept in solitary confinement during the first six months of his captivity when his injuries were most severe. Air Force Lieut. Col. Norris M. Overly said after his release in February 1968 that he had shared a room with McCain.

There are other reasons for wondering about the charges made by Frishman and Hegdahl:

(1) None of the prisoners who had been released earlier complained of unprovoked physical mistreatment. Navy

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discussions with government officials have uniformly described their treatment as decent. Maj. Fred N. Thompson, released in August 1968, said that he was obliged to participate in formal interrogation several times, but that the North Vietnamese did not use any threats or pressure during their questioning. When Thompson told his interrogator that a question involved classified matter, the interrogator dropped the subject.

(2) Frishman and Hegdahl gave no hint to the Americans who accompanied them from Hanoi that they had suffered physical mistreatment. Rennie Davis, the leader of the group, said he had long and frank discussions with the men and that they had said nothing about being tortured. Only after the pilots had gone through extensive debriefings did they tell their torture stories.

(3) Hegdahl is a man of limited experience and training who suffered greatly while in North Vietnam, not because of the conditions of prison life but because of his inability to adjust to a situation of confinement. One of the few prisoners who was not shot down while bombing North Vietnam, Hegdahl was captured in the South China Sea after falling off the U.S.S. *Canberra* while it was maneuvering to evade shelling from the North Vietnamese shore. He had grown up in a small town in South Dakota, had enlisted in the Navy at an early age, was only 20 when captured in 1967, and had received none of the conditioning that pilots are given. According to Maj. James F. Low, who had shared a room with Hegdahl for a while before his own release in August 1968, Hegdahl was in a distressed mental state and it was very difficult to live with him. Hegdahl may, therefore, not be the most reliable of commentators on North Vietnam's prisons.

(4) The Pentagon's previous conduct regarding released prisoners has failed to produce a record that inspires trust. After the first group of three pilots was released in February 1968, the Pentagon, with the active assistance of William H. Sullivan, then ambassador to Laos, persuaded the pilots to return to the United States on a military plane, despite the express desire of North Vietnam that the representatives of the U.S. peace movement who had received the prisoners in Hanoi be allowed to accompany them on commercial flights all the way home. (See *The Nation*, April 1, 1968.) No additional prisoners were released until the United States promised to allow them to return on commercial flights. An even more serious breach of the spirit of North Vietnam's releases occurred in the fall of 1968 when the Air Force assigned two of the three pilots freed in August 1968 to teach other pilots to fly and bomb. It costs about \$300,000 to train a jet fighter pilot, and the North Vietnamese did not like the thought that they were saving the Pentagon money by releasing future teachers. A member of the North Vietnamese delegation in Paris complained to Averell Harriman in December 1968, and he arranged for the pilots to be assigned to other duties. Because of this incident North Vietnam apparently canceled a release it had scheduled for early 1969. Rennie Davis

There are course, grounds for criticizing the treatment of American prisoners. North Vietnam refuses to release the names of the total number of Americans it holds, insisting that this is a state secret which it wishes to retain for bargaining purposes in future negotiations. Partly to keep the number of captive pilots secret, North Vietnam refuses to allow many to write to their relatives. At least 388 and perhaps as many as 800 prisoners are held in North Vietnam. Fewer than 100 have been allowed to write home, and those 100 have written a total of only 600 letters. Also, perhaps, to keep the number secret, many prisoners are held in solitary confinement. This treatment is a clear violation of the requirements of the 1949 Geneva Convention on Prisoners of War (which North Vietnam signed in 1957) and it has had a demoralizing effect on many of the pilots. But until Frishman and Hegdahl spoke, that was all.

However, because the first six pilots who were released had all been in prison for less than eight months, because the prisoners whom Hanoi displayed to reporters tended to be the same ones again and again, and because many of the prisoners have yet to be identified, some U.S. officials devised the "Two Groups" theory. They surmised that North Vietnam treated some prisoners well, so that they would tell the world that the prisons were humane, and so that they could be sent home in good shape when the occasion suited, but that another group was kept in the background and treated badly. The release of Hegdahl after twenty-eight months, and of Frishman after twenty-one months, disrupted this theory, particularly when the two prisoners claimed mistreatment.

Shortly after the Frishman-Hegdahl press conference, some officials at the CIA expanded upon the "Two Groups" idea to suggest that the prisoners may be kept in three separate places. According to this theory, one camp holds those prisoners who cooperate, another those who are unusually difficult, and the third those who are neither cooperative nor difficult. This might explain the difference in treatment reported by the various pilots who have returned, but it poses another question: why would North Vietnam release prisoners who had been tortured?

Another explanation of the difference in treatment was offered by Frishman himself. He said that what he called "torture" may be the doings of jailers who act without the knowledge of North Vietnam's leaders. Frishman stated, as an example, that his conditions improved whenever a North Vietnamese general visited the camp.

North Vietnam's treatment of its prisoners and its method of choosing those it releases may be puzzling, but the behavior of the United States toward those who have been freed is at least as mysterious. After ordering all the released pilots to say nothing, the Pentagon has allowed two of them to tell melodramatic stories, while demanding continuing silence of the others. Before the accounts by Frishman and Hegdahl can be accepted, the other freed prisoners must be allowed to tell their stories.

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335

Reprinted by the COMMITTEE OF LIAISON with Families of Servicemen
Detained in North Vietnam 365 West 42nd St. NYC, N

13 October 1970

Dear Mrs. Weiss:

Thank you for forwarding my husband's May, June and July letters. I am certain that the seizure of these letters by U.S. Customs was an inconvenience to you, however, since we have to wait months for these letters a few more days delay is rather inconsequential.

If our men were allowed to post these letters air mail and send them directly without an intermediary I'm certain that would speed up our delivery more than anything.

If you would be good enough to advise when your groups are leaving to go into Hanoi I shall send mail with them. I am enclosing a self-addressed stamped postal card for this purpose.

As you know as the years go by many changes take place in a family. I wonder how you would feel if you could not get word directly to your loved one of a death or other tragedy. Perhaps you could make inquiry about the possibility of passing this information directly to the man involved.

Very truly yours,

b2c

Enclosure

E012812-2

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/30/93 BY 9803

CN345,570 b2c

E012812-2

17 *

FBI

Date: 12/28/70

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

FROM: SAC, SEATTLE (100-30385) (RUC)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED
IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
IS - MISCRE: New York teletype and Seattle teletype both
dated 12/27/70.

There are being enclosed for the Bureau seven (7) copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above. Two (2) copies of this LHM are being furnished to New York, the office of origin.

This LHM is being classified CONFIDENTIAL as disclosure of the Bureau's interest in a peace group's trip to North Vietnam might be detrimental to the defense interests of the United States.

The information set out in the LHM was secured when _____

_____ was in possession of the list of war prisoners which she indicated was an "official notarized list" furnished her in North Vietnam before their departure for the United States. Only 144 names of a list of 368 names were secured from the prisoners of war list inasmuch as it was necessary for the agent to return the list to _____

2 - Bureau (Enc. 28) (REG)
2 - New York (100-168469) (Enc. 8) (REG)

AGENCY: ARMY, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER., STATE, CIA

RAC (ISO, CNO, CBI, HOU)

DATE FORW: 1/14/71

Sent NOW FORW: 12/30/70 Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12/27/79 BY _____

COO 5/16/87

11/25/87

7/30/93 9801

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN

OTHERWISE

DATE 12/27/79 BY _____

COO 5/16/87

11/25/87

7/30/93 9801

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN

OTHERWISE

DATE 12/27/79 BY _____

COO 5/16/87

11/25/87

7/30/93 9801

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN

OTHERWISE

DATE 12/27/79 BY _____

COO 5/16/87

11/25/87

7/30/93 9801

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN

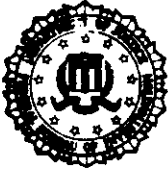
OTHERWISE

SL 100-30385

b2 In their discussions with Customs officials, both [redacted] indicated that they were Quakers and engaged in peace activities. They were mannerly in their conduct with the Customs officials and made no objections to the material being examined until plane departure time arrived when they indicated an urgency for the documents to be returned.

E01232-2 There are also being enclosed, seven (7) Xeroxed copies for the Bureau and two (2) Xeroxed copies for New York, of three pages of material in possession of [redacted] which she inadvertently dropped in her departure from the Customs Office for the plane.

b7c



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Seattle, Washington

December 28, 1970

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 11/25/87 275,379
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/29/79 BY [redacted]

RE: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES
OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
(COLIFAM)

7/36/93
60345,576

ED 212-2
67c

ADDITIONAL WORKING
SLIP(S) OF *Declass*
DATE 2/7/78

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259
ON 1/12/78

This document contains neither
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of the FBI. It is the property
of the FBI and is loaned to your
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your agency.

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

259

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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- ☒ For your information: PRVIO PRU 4012812-28

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100-47899-239 PAGES 2,3

XXXXXX
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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

RE: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES
OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

601282-2

b7c

Customs officials advised [REDACTED] was also in possession of two Christmas cards from someone in Hanoi, one addressed to [REDACTED] and the other one addressed to a [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was also in possession of a list of war prisoners of which the following names were secured before her departure time by plane to New York City:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Causes of death of 20 U. S. Pilots captured in North Vietnam; 15 pilots died from previous wounds when shot down.

(Numerical designation
for cause of death shown.
Key not given.)

Name

ABBOTT, JOHN
BURDETT, EDWARD BURKE
DENNISON, TERRY ARDEN
DIEHL, WILLIAM CALVIN
DODGE, WARD KENT
GRIFFIN, JAMES L.
GRUBB, WILMER NEWLIN
HARTMAN, RICHARD D.
NEWSOM, BENJAMIN BYRD
PEMBERTON, GENE THOMAS
SIJAN, LANCE PETER
SMITH, HOMER LEROY
STAMM, ERNEST ALBERT
WALTERS, JACK
WESKAMP, ROBERT LARRY

Five pilots died from serious disease.

Name

ATTERBERRY, EDWIN LEE
CAMERON, KENNETH ROBBINS
COBEIL, EARL GLEN
SCHMIDT, NORMAN
STORZ, RONALD EDWARD

U. S. pilots captured in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam from August 5, 1964 to November 15, 1970.

Name

Rank

Serial No.

ABBOTT, WILFRED KEESE	Captain	FV3081739
ABBOTT, ROBERT ARCHIE	1st Lt.	FR81453
ABBOTT, JOSEPH S., JR.	Captain	FV3057099
ABBOTT, JOHN Captured 4/20/66 Died 4/27/66)	Commander	505134
ALCORN, WENDEL REED	Lt. JG	658707
ALVAREZ, EVERETT, JR.	Lt. JG	644124

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Name (Cont.)	Rank	Serial No.
ANDERSON, GARETH LAVERN	Lt. JG	682482
ANDREWS, ANTHONY CHARLES	Captain	FR3146561
ATTERBERRY, EDWIN LEE (Captured 8/21/67 Died 5/18/69)	Captain	FV365473
AUSTIN, WILLIAM RENWICK, II	Captain	FR71588
BAGLEY, BOBBY RAY	Major	FV3034566
BAILEY, JAMES WILLIAM	Lt. JG	684790
BAKER, ELMO CLINARD	Major	AO3026432
BALDOCK, FREDERICK CHARLES, JR.	Lt. JG	666620
BALLARD, ARTHUR THEODORE, JR.	Captain	FR31816
BARBAY, LAWRENCE	Captain	FV3054027
BARNETT, ROBERT WARREN	Major	FR31021
BARRETT, THOMAS JOSEPH	1st Lt.	FV3120130
BAUGH, WILLIAM JOSEPH	Captain	FR65597
BEAN, JAMES ELLIS	Colonel	FR35014
BELL, JAMES FRANKLIN	Lt. Commander	515877
BERG, KILÉ DAG	Captain	AO3103302
BERGER, JAMES ROBERT	Captain	FV3119242
BISS, ROBERT ERWIN	Captain	FV3103220
BLACK, ARTHUR NEIL	Airman 2nd Class	AF12666475
BLACK, COLE	Lt. Commander	594387
BLACK, JONE DAVID (Captured 10/27/67 Released 2/16/68)	Captain	FR55413

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Name (Cont.)	Rank	Serial No.
BLEVINS, JOHN CHARLES	Captain	FR82666
BLISS, RONALD GLEN	1st Lt.	FR78537
BOLSTAD, RICHARD EUGENE	Captain	FR81278
BOMAR, JACK WILLIAMSON	Major	FV2251452
BORLING, JOHN LORIN	1st Lt.	FR68907
BOYD, CHARLES GRAHAM	Captain	FR72601
BOYER, TERRY LEE	1st Lt.	FR3153642
BRADY, ALLEN COLBY	Commander	542856
BRAZELTON, MICHAEL LEE	1st Lt.	FV3148590
BRENNEMAN, RICHARD CHARLES	1st Lt.	FV3158661
BRIDGER, BARRY BURTON	1st Lt.	FV3131623
BRODAK, JOHN WARREN	Captain	FV3108628
BROWN, PAUL GORDON	1st Lt.	04576
BROWNING, RALPH THOMAS	1st Lt.	FR78556
BRUDNO, EDWARD ALAN	1st Lt.	8285A
BRUNHAVER, RICHARD MARVIN	Lt. JG	674218
BRUNSTON, ALAN LESLIE	Major	AO3023441
BUCHANAN, HERBERT ELLIOTT	1st Lt.	FV3148528
BURDETT, EDWARD BURKE (Captured 11/18/67 Died 11/18/67)	Colonel	10188A
BURER, ARTHUR WILLIAM	Captain	FV3087646

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Name (Cont.)	Rank	Serial No.
BURNS, DONALD RAY	Major	FR44702
BURNS, JOHN DOUGLAS	Lt. Commander	613414
BURNS, MICHAEL THOMAS	1st Lt.	FV3189503
BURROUGHS, WILLIAM DAVID	Major	FR27184
BUTLER, PHILIP NEIL	Lt.	647398
BUTLER, WILLIAM WALLACE	Captain	FV3133430
BYRNE, RONALD EDWARD, JR.	Major	27821A
CAMERON, KENNETH ROBBINS (Captured 5/18/67 Died 10/4/70)	Commander	554612
CAMPBELL, BURTON WAYNE	1st Lt.	FR70564
CAREY, DAVID JAY	Lt. JG	677935
CARPENTER, ALAN RUSSELL	Lt.	657951
CARPENTER, JOE VICTOR (Captured 2/15/68 Released 7/18/68)	Captain	FR60538
CARRIGAN, LARRY EDWARD	Captain	AO3119604
CHAMBERS, CARL DENNIS	1st Lt.	FV3133401
CHAPMAN, HARLEN PAGE	Captain	071437
CHAUNCEY, ARVIN ROY	Lt. Commander	614788
CHERRY, FRED VAN	Major	45554A
CHESLEY, LARRY JAMES	1st Lt.	AO3147498
CHRISTIAN, MICHAEL DURHAM	Lt. JG	673624
CLARK, JOHN WALTER	Captain	FR70474
CLEMENTS, JAMES ARLEN	Major	FV3021015
CLOWER, CLAUDE DOUGLAS	Lt. Commander	605476
COBEIL, EARL GLEN (Captured 11/5/67 Died 11/5/70)	Captain	FR61453

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Name (Cont.)	Rank	Serial No.
COFFEE, GERALD LEONARD	Lt.	625308
COKER, GEORGE THOMAS	Lt. JG	669409
COLLINS, JAMES QUINCY, JR.	Captain	27908A
CONNELL, JAMES JOSEPH	Lt.	647438
COPELAND, H. C.	Major	FV3015953
CORDIER, KENNETH WILLIAM	Captain	FR71351
CORMIER, ARTHUR	S/St.	AF12454730
COSKEY, KENNETH LEON	Commander	571080
CRANER, ROBERT ROGER	Major	FV3034313
CRAYTON, RENDER	Lt. Commander	529039
CRECCA, JOSEPH, JR.	1st Lt.	FR83481
CRONIN, MICHAEL PAUL	Lt. JG	668952
CROW, FREDERICK AUSTIN, JR.	Lt. Commander	FR265569
CURTIS, THOMAS JERRY	Captain	47753A
CRUMPLER, CARL BOYETTE	Lt. Commander	FR27705
DAIGLE, GLEN HENRI	Lt. JG	667122
DANIELS, VERLYNE WAYNE	Commander	554745
DAUGHTREY, ROBERT NORLAN	Captain	AO3056891
DAVID, JOHN OWEN	1st Lt.	FV3152430
DAVIS, EDWARD ANTHONY	Lt. JG	658959
DAY, GEORGE EVERETT	Major	FR49555
DENNISON, TERRY ARDEN (Captured 7/19/66 Died 7/21/66)	Lt.	625395

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Name (Cont.)	Rank	Serial No.
DENTON, JERIMIAH EDWARD, JR.	Commander	485087
DIEHL, WILLIAM CALVIN (Captured 11/7/67 Died 11/8/67)	Major	FR60982
DODGE, EDWARD KENT (Captured 7/5/67 Died 7/12/67)	Major	FR43924
DONALD, MYRON LEE	1st Lt.	FR80331
DOREMUS, ROBERT BAOTSCH	Lt. Commander	597366
DOSS, DALE WALTER	Lt. Commander	591159
DOUGHTY, DANIEL JAMES	Captain	AO3037760
DAMESI, JOHN ARTHUR	Captain	65320A
DRISCOLL, JERRY DONALD	1st Lt.	FR69973
DUART, DAVID HENRY	Captain	FV3057321
DUNN, JOHN HOWARD	Major	059941
DUTTON, RICHARD ALLEN	Major	FR22497
EASTMAN, LEONARD CORBERTT	Lt.	624192
ELLIS, JEFFREY THOMAS	Captain	FV3135610
ELLIS, LEON FRANCIS	1st Lt.	FR3171887
ESTES, EDWARD DALE	Lt. Commander	605484
EVERSON, DAVID	Major	FR56893
FANT, ROBERT ST. CLAIR, JR.	Lt.	653848
FELLOWS, JOHN HEAPHY	Lt. Commander	603983
FER, JOHN	Captain	FR63823

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Name (Cont.)	Rank	Serial No.
FINLEY, JOHN STUART, III	Lt. Commander	FR19805
FISHER, KENNETH	Captain	FR67431
FLEENOR, KENNETH RAYMOND	Major	FR27797
FLESHER, HUBERT KELLY	Captain	FR32199
FLOM, FREDERICK RUSSELL	1st Lt.	FV3157103
FLYNN, JOHN PETER	Colonel	FR15760
FORBAI, WILLIS ELLIS	Captain	AO3040351
FORD, DAVID EDWARD	Captain	FV3122074
FOWLER, HENRY ROPE	1st Lt.	FR3148574
FRANKE, FRED AUGUST WILLIAM, JR.	Commander	513370
FREDERICK, JOHN WILLIAM JR.	WO	082847
FRIESE, LAWRENCE VICTOR	Captain	091579
FRISHMAN, ROBERT FRANCHET (Captured 10/24/67 Released 8/5/69)	Lt. JG	642530
FULLER, ROBERT BYRON	Commander	542942
GADDIS, NORMAN CARL	Colonel	FR26772
GAITHER, RALPH ELLIS	Ensign	686365
GLANTI, PAUL EDWARD	Lt.	659047
GARTLEY, MARKHAM LIGON	Lt. JG	1703644
GERNDT, GERALD LEE	1st Lt.	FV3163167
SIDEON, WILLARD SELLECK	Major	FV31025283
GILLESPIE, CHARLES ROGER, JR.	Commander	542951
GLENN, DANNY LEROY	Lt. JG	668152

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Name (Cont.)	Rank	Serial No.
GODERMOTE, WAYNE KEITH	Lt. JG	693919
GRAY, DAVID FLETCHER, JR.	1st Lt.	FV3158230
GREENE, CHARLES EDWARD, JR.	Captain	FV3081054
GRIFFIN, JAMES L. (Captured 5/19/67 Died 5/21/67)	Lt. Commander	595955
GRUBB, WILMER NEWLIN Captured 1/26/66 Died 2/4/66)	Captain	FV2211784
GRUTERS, GUY DENNIS	Captain	FR78680
GUARINO, LAWRENCE NICHOLS	Major	52573A
GUTTERSEN, LAIRD	Major	FR26408
HAINES, COLLINS HENRI	Lt. Commander	593915

The names after #144 were omitted. The last name on the list is #368, YUROSKY, CHARLES PETER, Lt. JG, Serial No. 691560 and the list is dated Hanoi, 11/15/70.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMITTEE OF () SON -- FINANCIAL STATEMENT - 12/10/70

INCOME

	<u>Jan-April</u>	<u>May-June</u>	<u>July on</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Cora	\$ 685.00	\$ 125.00	\$ 150.00	\$ 960.00
Clergy & Laymen	400.00	500.00		900.00
Womens Methodist	1000.00		100.00	1100.00
Misc.	766.00		44.00	810.00
Ethel	70.00		15.00	85.00
Families	513.00	366.00	589.50	1468.50
	<u>\$3434.00</u>	<u>\$ 991.00</u>	<u>\$ 910.50</u>	<u>\$5323.50</u>

EXPENSES

Postage	\$ 286.00	\$ 123.53	\$ 41.00	\$ 450.53
Cables	151.66	226.82		378.48
Phone	435.40	388.47		823.87
Printing	147.87	62.28	198.20	408.35
Rent	375.00	200.00		575.00
Salaries	1115.53	655.49		1771.02
Other	<u>488.91</u>	<u>228.58</u>	<u>27.95</u>	<u>745.44</u>
	\$3000.37	\$1085.17	\$ 267.15	\$5152.69

Total income \$ 5323.50
 Total expenses - 5152.69
 Balance on hand \$ 170.81

COPIES DESTROYED
 21 MAR 2 08/72

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 DATE 7/30/83 BY 9803 [REDACTED]
 CN345570

67C
 E012812-2

ENCLOSURE

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☒ For your information: DANIEL DAN EXHIBITION ORDER

12812-2

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

100-457899-239 PAGES 14, 15

XXXXXX
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XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

DATE: 1/18/71

FROM : SAC, LITTLE ROCK (100-4069) (RUC)

b7c

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED
IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
IS - MISCELLENEOUS
OO: NY

b7c

Re New York airtel to Bureau, 6/9/70; San Antonio
let to Bureau, 8/27/70; and New York airtel to Bureau,
12/29/70.

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau the
original and 9 copies of a LHM containing the results of
interviews of relatives of POW's and Servicemen missing in
action by Little Rock for possible dissemination. Two copies
of this LHM are enclosed for the New York Division.

All persons interviewed in this matter were advised
that the interview was directed by J. WALTER YEAGLEY,
Assistant Attorney General, U. S. Department of Justice.

EO 12812-2

Appropriate Little Rock sources and military
personnel were contacted and furnished no further pertinent
information.

b7c

EX 105

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)
- 2 - New York (Enc. 2) (RM)
- 1 - Little Rock

(S) 11341370

ENCLOSURE 345,570

REC-51

100-457899-240

JAN 21 1971

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9/17/82

EX-103
REC-19

220,673

AGENCY: ARMY, UNI, OSI, SEC. SER., STATE, CIA

58 FEB 1971

DATE FORW:
BY:

RAO (ISO, CIB, CBI, HAW)

1/26/71

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE



5010-106

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
January 18, 1971

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN
DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
(COLIFAM)

The following relatives of Prisoners of War or
servicemen missing in action were interviewed on the dates
indicated and advised they have not been contacted by
captioned organization or any of its known representatives:

Date	Serviceman	Relative
September 21, 1970	[REDACTED] Missing in action	[REDACTED]
September 28, 1970	"	[REDACTED]
October 14, 1970	[REDACTED] Missing in action	[REDACTED]
November 23, 1970	[REDACTED] Prisoner of War	[REDACTED]

This document contains neither recommendations nor con-
clusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is
loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

4803 [REDACTED] 3-19-93 MIA; POW Special

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OTHERWISE

9/7/82

220,673

7/30/83 9803
CN345,570

2110

RE: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN
DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
(COLIFAM)

Date	Serviceman	Relative
September 22, 1970	[REDACTED] missing in action E012812-2	[REDACTED] b7c
December 16, 1970	[REDACTED] missing in action	[REDACTED]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 10/2/70

[REDACTED] was interviewed at the [REDACTED] and was advised of the nature of the inquiry. She was further told that the interview was being conducted at the specific request of Assistant Attorney General of the United States J. WALTER YEAGLEY. [REDACTED] furnished the following information:

Her husband [REDACTED] was a pilot in the United States Air Force and was shot down over Laos [REDACTED] years ago. Since that time, she has been in the hospital on four occasions because of her nerves.

She keeps in contact with [REDACTED] in the Personal Affairs Office at Little Rock Air Force Base, Jacksonville, Arkansas.

E012812-2

At the end of May, 1970, or the first part of June, 1970, she sent a letter to a group in Oregon known as the American Friend Service Committee, a Quaker group, and shortly thereafter received a letter from KEN KIRKPATRICK explaining that he could not deliver her letter inasmuch as it was not accepted by the people in North Vietnam.

She also sent a letter to [REDACTED] named [REDACTED] in New Jersey.

All other mail she received has come from the United States Air Force.

In the fall of 1969 [REDACTED] a friend [REDACTED] told her she could find out about her husband and that he would get her the name of the organization. The next time he saw her he told her it was a group in Chicago and had to do with the Chicago Seven. She never wrote to them because of their notoriety and has never received any mail from them.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/30/93 BY 9803

CN345,576

LR 100-4069

-3-

On 9/15/70

at [REDACTED]

File #

by SA [REDACTED]

Date dictated 9/23/70

LR 100-4069

2

She has never had any harassment of any kind.

She believed she had heard of the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam by that particular name but could not recall where she heard it.

EO 12812-2

b7c

[REDACTED]
"United We Stand" which has a base in Dallas, Texas, and is sponsored by the philanthropist H. ROSS PEROT. The program she was involved in never really got off the ground and has since folded.

She is a member of the American League of Families, a group that works for the release of the prisoners.

EO 12812-2
She stated that if she ever received any communications from the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam, she would immediately contact [REDACTED] Little Rock Air Force Base, Jacksonville, Arkansas, or the FBI Office in Fayetteville, Arkansas. b7c

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 10/2/70

[REDACTED]
 was interviewed at the home of her parents [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] This interview was necessary inasmuch
 as [REDACTED] had requested she be recontacted after
 she had been released from the hospital and had had
 an opportunity to look through all of the mail she has
 received concerning prisoners of war.

[REDACTED] displayed the letter from KEN
 KIRKPATRICK of the American Friend Service Committee
 in Oregon and thereafter displayed several letters
 from the Department of the Air Force, Washington, D. C.,
 all of which were signed by Colonel J. G. LUTHER,
 Directorate of Personnel Services.

One of the Air Force letters, dated February 3,
 1970, advised the families of missing servicemen that
 the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen
 Detained in North Vietnam was recently publicized by
 the news media and was headed by CORA WEISS and DAVE
 DELLINGER.

E012812-2

The Air Force letter, dated April 6, 1970,
 again mentioned the Committee of Liaison With Families
 of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam.

The Air Force letter, dated May 8, 1970,
 stated that many letters were carried to the United
 States by Reverend RICHARD R. FERNANDEZ who was
 connected with CORA WEISS and the Committee of Liaison
 With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam.

The Air Force letter, dated September 17,
 1970, stated that the Committee of Liaison With
 Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam had
 arranged for 82 pieces of mail addressed to 59 families
 to be received in the United States and delivered to
 the addressees.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7/30/83 BY 9803 [REDACTED]

CN345,570

-5-

On 9/21/70 at [REDACTED] File # LR 100-4069

by SA [REDACTED] Date dictated 9/24/70

LR 100-4069

2

[REDACTED] stated that on one occasion [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Personal Affairs Office, Little Rock Air Force Base, Jacksonville, Arkansas, called her at night and gave her the name and address of the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam. He stated he could not endorse the committee but added that it could be worth a try in her effort to determine if her husband was alive.

E01212-2

[REDACTED] again stated that if she received any communication from the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam, she would immediately contact either [REDACTED] or the Fayetteville Office of the FBI. b7c

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON

with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

365 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036

(212) 549-447

CABLE ADDRESS:
COLIAFAM

Co-chairmen:
Dave Dellinger
Cora Weiss

November 24, 1970

Treasurer:
Mrs. Anne Bennett

Committee
Richard J. Barnett
Rennie Davis
Modeline Duckles
Prof. Richard Falk
Rev. Richard Fernandez
Norman Fruchter
*Maggie Geddes
Steve Halliwell
Prof. Donald Kalish
Stewart Meacham
Prof. Ben Seitzman
Prof. Franz Schurmann
Ethel Taylor
*Barbara Webster
Trudi Young

*staff

Dear [REDACTED]

The Vietnam Committee for Solidarity with the American People has sent us the enclosed letter and asked us to convey the information to the families concerned. (We are sending a copy on the pages which are of relevance to you.)

We understand that families have written directly to the authorities in North Vietnam and this represents their reply to many of those individual letters.

We are very sorry to bring this news to you.

Sincerely,
Barbara Webster
Barbara Webster

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/30/93 BY 9803

CN345,576

EO 12812-2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 10/2/70

[REDACTED]
 were advised of the nature of the inquiry and that the interview was being conducted at the specific request of Assistant Attorney General of the United States J. WALTER YEAGLEY [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] They furnished the following information:

They have received no letters except from the United States Air Force.

In the spring of 1970, a man came to [REDACTED] and was asking all about them. He had a cardboard license plate on his car with the name "Florida" and told several people that he worked for the Government.

Ed 1282-2
 About one month ago a man came from California on a vacation and came by and was talking to them. He told them that they needed a younger man around the truck farm to help them. [REDACTED] told him she had a son but that he was in Laos. He left and returned a short time later and stated that she should call a lawyer friend of his in Pasadena, California, because this lawyer is a known communist and he would find out if their son was alive. They never contacted the lawyer because they do not feel it is right to work through the communists. *b7c*

They both had reservations about working through the group headed by H. ROSS PEROT. That group is known as CONCERN and has a post office box at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Both [REDACTED] stated that if they ever received any communication from the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam that they will immediately contact [REDACTED] their Personal Affairs contact at Little Rock Air Force Base, Jacksonville, Arkansas, or the Fayetteville Office of the FBI.

-8-

On 9/23/70 at [REDACTED] File # LR 100-4069

by SA [REDACTED] Date dictated 9/24/70

¹
LR 100-4069

[REDACTED] b7c
The following investigation was conducted by
SA [REDACTED] at [REDACTED]

On September 21, 1970, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that she has not been contacted by the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam nor any other organization offering to get her in touch with her son.

E02812-2

On September 28, 1970, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that she is the wife of [REDACTED] and that she has not had any contact nor has the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam ever intended to contact her. b7c

She advised that she has not been contacted by any organization offering to place her in contact with someone who could get information to her husband. She further advised that she has not received any information from anyone indicating that her husband is definitely a prisoner of war.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 12, 1970

Date

1

[redacted] telephone [redacted] was interviewed at her employment, [redacted] telephone [redacted] and furnished the following information:

Her husband is [redacted] who has been a prisoner of war in North Vietnam for about [redacted] years. His parents are [redacted]

[redacted] who should not be contacted concerning their son/US the father's serious heart condition. [redacted] said her husband's parents have never been contacted by anyone concerning their son's prisoner of war status and that she monitors all correspondence from the Air Force to her husband's parents.

E012812-2

In about [redacted] her husband allegedly made a broadcast from Radio Hanoi, which was supposed to be his voice reading a letter to her and the children. She said this broadcast was apparently monitored by the Air Force, who sent her a tape recording of the broadcast, which is presently in her possession. The voice heard in the introduction part of this tape recording appears to be the voice of her husband; however, she has serious doubts that the voice which actually reads the text of his letter to his family belongs to her husband.

Shortly after this broadcast, exact date unknown, she received a telephone call from the Casualty Division of the U. S. Air Force at Randolph Air Force Base, Texas, wherein the caller informed her that the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in Vietnam (COLIFAM) had requested her name and address and the Air Force desired to know whether she wanted her name and address given out to COLIFAM. She informed the calling party that she did not desire her name and address given to COLIFAM. She had previously received correspondence from the Casualty Division of the Air Force in which the name and address of COLIFAM were given as a possible avenue of communication with

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/30/93 BY 4803

CN3456570

-10-

On 11/4/70

File # LR 100-4069

by SA [redacted]

Date dictated 11/6/70

LR 100-4069

2

her husband, but the Air Force did not recommend that this avenue be utilized. In addition, she noted that her name and address were broadcast over Radio Hanoi in connection with the alleged reading of her husband's letter. In any event, she has never initiated any contact with COLIFAM.

Sometime in March, 1970, she received an envelope from COLIFAM at her [redacted] home address in which was contained a letter addressed to her from her husband. This was the first letter she had received from him in about four years. There was also contained in this envelope a letter from COLIFAM explaining to her that her husband's letter had been brought in by one of their contacts in a mail pouch. She said she has never had any personal contact with any known representative of COLIFAM and there has never been any mention in mail correspondence of any specific sources or contacts of COLIFAM.

E012812-2

In August, 1970, COLIFAM sent two birthday letters from her husband which were addressed to [redacted]

[redacted] along with their letter again explaining that these letters were brought back by one of their contacts. Such correspondence from COLIFAM always furnished the number of letters allegedly brought back from prisoners of war in Vietnam and the next scheduled mail trip by COLIFAM emissaries to Vietnam.

[redacted] said that she forwarded a letter to her husband to COLIFAM at its New York City address on or about May 18, 1970, but she has never received any confirmation as to whether this letter ever reached her husband, and COLIFAM has never acknowledged receiving the letter.

Later in August, 1970, COLIFAM forwarded to her two letters dated in May and June, 1970, addressed to her from her husband. The dates of these two letters proceeded the dates of her husband's birthday letters to [redacted] which were received earlier. The accompanying correspondence from COLIFAM explains that these two letters were delayed because their emissary who brought the letters from North Vietnam was detained by U. S. authorities upon landing in the United States. His mail was confiscated and he was placed under bond.

[REDACTED] said the only other person known to her to be in contact with COLIFAM is [REDACTED] with whom she had conversation and was told that [REDACTED] had been contacted by the FBI concerning COLIFAM. Following her conversation with [REDACTED] which was after she forwarded her letter to her husband to COLIFAM, she resolved to have no further contact with COLIFAM.

[REDACTED] made available the following items, b7c
which she received in the mail from COLIFAM on November 3, 1970:

E012812-2

One envelope postmarked November 3, 1970, at New York City, New York, from Committee of Liaison, 365 W. 42nd Street, New York, New York 10036, and addressed to [REDACTED]

A letter dated October 30, 1970, addressed "Dear Families" and signed Mrs. CORA WEISS, COLIFAM.

One reprinted flyer from The Nation, October 6, 1969, captioned "Prisoners from Hanoi, Were they Tortured?" by JON M. VAN DYKE.

One reprinted flyer from Center Report, October, 1970, captioned "Prisoners of War in Vietnam," by JON M. VAN DYKE.

One air letter blank in Vietnamese and English.

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON

with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

365 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036 212 (549 4478)

October 30, 1970

(212)-265-1490

CABLE ADDRESS:

COLIAFAM

Co-chairmen:

Dave Dellinger
Cora Weiss

Treasurer:

Mrs. Anne Bennett

Committee

Richard J. Barnett

Rennie Davis

Madeline Duckles

Prof. Richard Falk

Rev. Richard Fernandez

Norman Fruchter

*Maggie Geddes

Steve Halliwell

Prof. Donald Kalish

Stewart Meacham

Prof. Bea Seitzman

Prof. Franz Schurman

Ethel Taylor

*Barbara Webster

Trudi Young

*staff

Dear families,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED b7C

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/30/93 BY 9803

1012812-2
CN345,570

This letter is being sent to all families of confirmed prisoners of war in North Vietnam as a general information memo to respond to the many questions we have received in recent weeks. Kindly excuse the form, but so many of your concerns are similar that we thought this more efficient. We are enclosing air letters for your use. One letter a month is still allowed. Kindly seal all letters sent thru the Committee of Liaison, and staple or clip photos inside the letter form. We have no interest in seeing mail.

A delegation of lawyers is leaving shortly for a visit to the DRV. They have expressed willingness to carry mail with them. Anyone wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity should have mail in our office no later than Nov. 7. We guarantee only that the mail will arrive safely in North Vietnam and will be delivered to the appropriate authorities. We have no way of guaranteeing that the prisoners will get each letter. That is beyond our ability. However, if the mail conforms to the regulations we have no reason to doubt its delivery. We believe that from what we have been told by families, there is some delay, even risk, in sending mail thru postal routes. Much of the mail sent has obviously gotten thru, but some has been returned, or may wait for long periods for irregular flights. The Vietnamese are using hand delivery only for getting mail to the US because of the risky and unpredictable postal channels. Mail has been delayed and has taken months to arrive. They now wait for delegations to bring it.

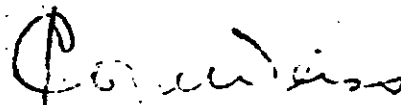
Last month we sent 250 letters to North Vietnam with a group. All mail presently in the office will be delivered with the next group. As of now, over 1600 letters have been received since Dec. We do not know why some men have written more frequently than others. We also do not know if the list of 335 men announced in April is final for those being held by the North Vietnamese. When asked by family members, we have inquired about specific servicemen for whom there is substantial evidence of their capture. When we have a reply we will, of course, let the families know. It is our understanding that until there is some movement in Paris to respond to the proposals put forward by Mme. Binh on Sept. 17, there will be no further move vis-a-vis POW's. That is, until the two conditions are met, setting a fixed date for

the total withdrawal of all US forces from Vietnam, and agreeing to withdraw support from the Thieu Ky Khiem regime, they will not be willing to discuss the prisoner issue. They have made it clear that they view this issue as part of the overall solution to the war, and it cannot be dealt with separately. Upon fixing that date and agreeing to withdraw support, prisoners from both DRV as well as those being held by the NLF in the South, will be released. They do not have to wait for the completion of withdrawal of troops.

Many articles, comics, newsletters have appeared on the subject of prisoners. We thought you might be interested in seeing the enclosed which may shed more light on this subject. Mr. Van Dyke is an international lawyer currently on staff at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, Santa Barbara, Calif. He was formerly employed in the State Department working on the matter of prisoners. We send these along because they provide facts and a point of view not frequently seen in a discussion of this topic.

We appreciate being kept informed as to your changes of address, and continue to welcome your questions. We hope you continue to remember that we are here, not there, have no authority in handling prisoner affairs, and have tried to maintain a clear and efficient and reliable channel for communication between you and your sons and husbands. We look forward to the end of our task, for that will represent America's agreement to conclude the war and the release of the prisoners.

Sincerely yours



Mrs. Cora Weiss

P.S. We expect other delegations will be invited to North Vietnam in December and through the winter months. Any mail arriving after Nov. 7 will be held for the next group.

WERE THEY TORTURED?

JON M. VAN DYKE

Mr. Van Dyke, assistant professor of law at Catholic University, Washington, D.C., is now on leave of absence doing legal research in San Francisco. He is the author of North Vietnam's Strategy for Survival, published this year by Pacific Books.

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
E012802 DATE 7/30/93 BY 9803 b7c

Two of the American fighting men most recently released from North Vietnam held a press conference in early September to "blow the whistle" on North Vietnam's treatment of its prisoners, but their statements raised more questions than they answered—questions not only about North Vietnam's handling of its captives but also about how the Pentagon is using the released men.

At the elaborately staged press conference in the auditorium of the Bethesda Naval Medical Center, Navy Lieut. Robert F. Frishman and Apprentice Seaman Douglas B. Hegdahl said they had been tortured, by being put in small, ovenlike rooms and exposed to mosquitoes and rats. They also asserted that they had heard that other prisoners had received even worse treatment.

Until this press conference the authorities had not permitted any of the nine freed prisoners to give the press more than the most general information about their experiences. Wives of the pilots still in North Vietnam have similarly been discouraged from talking about the letters they receive from prison. The Defense Department's explanation of this muzzling has been that public discussions might dissuade Hanoi from releasing pilots in the future or cause them to retaliate against those remaining in prison.

After the torture-chamber tales of Frishman and Hegdahl, it seems hard to imagine how additional discussion could jeopardize the pilots remaining in North Vietnam, but the day after the press conference, officers of the Pentagon's Public Information Division phoned the seven other released pilots and told them to stay quiet.

Most of the seven followed these instructions and have continued to elude reporters. However, one pilot who was released in August 1968, Maj. Joe V. Carpenter, expressed surprise at the statements made by Frishman and Hegdahl. Although he would not go into any details because of the orders, Carpenter said he had not been tortured in North Vietnam, nor had he heard of anyone being tortured. "In general," he stated, "my treatment was good." When asked why the Defense Department would not allow him to speak freely even after the press conference, Carpenter responded, "It's all part of a plan." The question inevitably arises: what plan?

Aside from the issue of the Pentagon's motives, the details given by Frishman and Hegdahl raise some doubts about their broad charge of "torture." The only first-hand examples they mentioned in their prepared statements were (1) being placed in solitary confinement in small rat-infested rooms with tin roofs which became inordinately hot; and (2) being exposed to mosquitoes which bit their legs until they swelled. These episodes, while certainly unpleasant, are different only in degree from the

treatment the United States Army gave the Green Beret officers who are charged in the recent slaying of a Vietnamese counterspy. They were placed in solitary confinement in 5 by 7 foot cells with no toilet facilities and only a bare light bulb inadequate for reading. The Green Beret officers complained that their cells became inordinately hot.

Frishman and Hegdahl supported their charge of torture by giving examples of more serious physical harassment suffered by two other pilots. They said that Navy Lieut. Comdr. Richard A. Stratton, who made a well-publicized confession in March 1967, gave his statement only after having been strung up by his wrists and having his fingernails pulled out.

The confession was delivered through a loud-speaker to a Hanoi press conference at which one American photographer and a Japanese television crew were present. An American voice from behind a curtain gave a long statement about the war. When this was completed Stratton appeared from behind the curtain. He bowed deeply several times and then left without speaking. When the American photographer reported this scene, the United States protested that its pilots were being brainwashed, a charge which Frishman and Hegdahl now endorse.

It is hard to believe that Stratton actually had his fingernails pulled out, however, when none of the many persons who have seen him have reported physical harm. Because of the storm of protests which followed Stratton's "confession," North Vietnam invited many visitors, including Americans, to meet Stratton. Nobody reported seeing ulcers or scars or missing fingernails. Pictures taken of Stratton when he appeared from behind the curtain show that his hands were visible to the reporters, none of whom reported any injury. Pictures taken of Stratton in prison later show him to be a bit downcast, but in good health.

The second example offered by Frishman and Hegdahl was Navy Lieut. Comdr. John S. McCain III, son of the American Commander in the Pacific. McCain was injured quite severely when he landed in a lake in the heart of Hanoi after trying to bomb the city's main power plant on October 26, 1967. According to the two returned pilots, McCain has been kept in solitary confinement during most of his captivity. "It's hard enough just being in solitary confinement," Frishman said, "but when you're wounded like John it's harder." Frishman made no complaint that McCain had actually been physically hurt by the North Vietnamese, so it is difficult to understand why this is an example of torture. Furthermore, McCain was not kept in solitary confinement during the first six months of his captivity when his injuries were most severe. Air Force Lieut. Col. Norris M. Overly said after his release in February 1968 that he had shared a room with McCain.

There are other reasons for wondering about the charges made by Frishman and Hegdahl:

(1) None of the prisoners who had been released earlier complained of unprovoked physical mistreatment. Na

Lieut. David P. Matheny, was freed in February 1968, said that he was beaten one occasion but only after he had struck a guard. Other pilots, both in the limited public statements they made and in private discussions with government officials, have uniformly described their treatment as decent. Air Force Maj. Fred N. Thompson, released in August 1968, said that he was obliged to participate in formal interrogation several times, but that the North Vietnamese did not use any threats or pressure during their questioning. When Thompson told his interrogator that a question involved classified matter, the interrogator dropped the subject.

(2) Frishman and Hegdahl gave no hint to the Americans who accompanied them from Hanoi that they had suffered physical mistreatment. Rennie Davis, the leader of the group, said he had long and frank discussions with the men and that they had said nothing about being tortured. Only after the pilots had gone through extensive debriefings did they tell their torture stories.

(3) Hegdahl is a man of limited experience and training who suffered greatly while in North Vietnam, not because of the conditions of prison life but because of his inability to adjust to a situation of confinement. One of the few prisoners who was not shot down while bombing North Vietnam, Hegdahl was captured in the South China Sea after falling off the U.S.S. *Canberra* while it was maneuvering to evade shelling from the North Vietnamese shore. He had grown up in a small town in South Dakota, had enlisted in the Navy at an early age, was only 20 when captured in 1967, and had received none of the conditioning that pilots are given. According to Maj. James F. Low, who had shared a room with Hegdahl for a while before his own release in August 1968, Hegdahl was in a distressed mental state and it was very difficult to live with him. Hegdahl may, therefore, not be the most reliable of commentators on North Vietnam's prisons.

(4) The Pentagon's previous conduct regarding released prisoners has failed to produce a record that inspires trust. After the first group of three pilots was released in February 1968, the Pentagon, with the active assistance of William H. Sullivan, then ambassador to Laos, persuaded the pilots to return to the United States on a military plane, despite the express desire of North Vietnam that the representatives of the U.S. peace movement who had received the prisoners in Hanoi be allowed to accompany them on commercial flights all the way home. (See *The Nation*, April 1, 1968.) No additional prisoners were released until the United States promised to allow them to return on commercial flights. An even more serious breach of the spirit of North Vietnam's releases occurred in the fall of 1968 when the Air Force assigned two of the three pilots freed in August 1968 to teach other pilots to fly and bomb. It costs about \$300,000 to train a jet fighter pilot, and the North Vietnamese did not like the thought that they were saving the Pentagon money by releasing future teachers. A member of the North Vietnamese delegation in Paris complained to Averell Harriman in December 1968, and he arranged for the pilots to be assigned to other duties. Because of this incident North Vietnam apparently canceled a release it had scheduled for early 1969. Rennie Davis

thinks that encouraging Frishman and Hegdahl to make the statements, the Pentagon has discouraged similar gestures by Hanoi in the future.

There are, of course, grounds for criticizing the treatment of American prisoners. North Vietnam refuses to release the names of even the total number of Americans it holds, insisting that this is a state secret which it wishes to retain for bargaining purposes in future negotiations. Partly to keep the number of captive pilots secret, North Vietnam refuses to allow many to write to their relatives. At least 388 and perhaps as many as 800 prisoners are held in North Vietnam. Fewer than 100 have been allowed to write home, and those 100 have written a total of only 600 letters. Also, perhaps, to keep the number secret, many prisoners are held in solitary confinement. This treatment is a clear violation of the requirements of the 1949 Geneva Convention on Prisoners of War (which North Vietnam signed in 1957) and it has had a demoralizing effect on many of the pilots. But until Frishman and Hegdahl spoke, that was all.

However, because the first six pilots who were released had all been in prison for less than eight months, because the prisoners whom Hanoi displayed to reporters tended to be the same ones again and again, and because many of the prisoners have yet to be identified, some U.S. officials devised the "Two Groups" theory. They surmised that North Vietnam treated some prisoners well, so that they would tell the world that the prisons were humane, and so that they could be sent home in good shape when the occasion suited, but that another group was kept in the background and treated badly. The release of Hegdahl after twenty-eight months, and of Frishman after twenty-one months, disrupted this theory, particularly when the two prisoners claimed mistreatment.

Shortly after the Frishman-Hegdahl press conference, some officials at the CIA expanded upon the "Two Groups" idea to suggest that the prisoners may be kept in three separate places. According to this theory, one camp holds those prisoners who cooperate, another those who are unusually difficult, and the third those who are neither cooperative nor difficult. This might explain the difference in treatment reported by the various pilots who have returned, but it poses another question: why would North Vietnam release prisoners who had been tortured?

Another explanation of the difference in treatment was offered by Frishman himself. He said that what he called "torture" may be the doings of jailers who act without the knowledge of North Vietnam's leaders. Frishman stated, as an example, that his conditions improved whenever a North Vietnamese general visited the camp.

North Vietnam's treatment of its prisoners and its method of choosing those it releases may be puzzling, but the behavior of the United States toward those who have been freed is at least as mysterious. After ordering all the released pilots to say nothing, the Pentagon has allowed two of them to tell melodramatic stories, while demanding continuing silence of the others. Before the accounts by Frishman and Hegdahl can be accepted, the other freed prisoners must be allowed to tell their stories.

Jon M. Van Dyke:

PRISONERS OF WAR IN VIETNAM

(ED. NOTE: The following excerpts are drawn from a paper which Visiting Fellow Jon M. Van Dyke presented for discussion at a recent Center roundtable.)

For the past year and a half, the U.S. has condemned the North Vietnamese for their treatment of captured Americans. The North Vietnamese are portrayed as evil captors who unrelentingly harass American prisoners. The American prisoners are portrayed as virtuous men who find themselves in North Vietnamese prisons through an unfortunate and totally fortuitous series of events. The "prisoner-of-war problem" is depicted as an issue unrelated to the bombing and fighting that have been taking place in various parts of Southeast Asia throughout the past decade.

Although this effort succeeded in persuading the North Vietnamese to adhere more closely to the formal requirements of the Geneva Convention on Prisoners of War, it is based on two false premises: (1) that the Geneva Convention can be applied without difficulty to the conflict in Vietnam and (2) that the United States and its allies conform to the requirements of the Convention. (The Geneva Convention was drafted in 1949 to deal with the problems of conventional warfare on European battlefields. It is difficult, if not impossible, to apply these provisions to a guerrilla war in Southeast Asia.)

The United States pays only minimal attention to the Convention when it is not in its interest to do so. American soldiers frequently torture captured Viet Cong in order to obtain information about nearby enemy units. Even more frequently, the U.S. permits the Saigon forces to torture prisoners after capture and throughout their period of captivity. The U.S. has failed to punish in any significant way soldiers who have killed or mistreated enemy captives, thus elevating this practice to an official policy. The U.S. also conducts a program of terror to eliminate Viet Cong political cadre a program that operates with total dis-

regard for the safeguards of the Geneva Convention. Finally, because of its desire to give the American public the bleakest possible view of what the enemy's prison camps are like, the Pentagon has muzzled freed Americans who want to talk about the experiences they had in captivity.

The furor that has been created over North Vietnam's prison camps is understandable from a human point of view. There are men in prison who have been separated from their families for a period longer than in a previous war the United States has been involved in. One man has not been in Hanoi over six years.

The furor nonetheless does an injustice to the North Vietnamese, who have probably treated their captives better than any other nation fighting in Asia during this century. During World War II, prisoners of war in Asia were killed and allowed to die with little remorse. Twenty-seven percent of the prisoners held by the Japanese during that war died, and a shockingly high percentage of Japanese held in Allied camps failed to survive captivity. The treatment of prisoners during the Korean war was at best, primitive. And the handling of captives by the United States and the Saigon government is in many respects worse than that of North Vietnam and the Viet Cong.

It is in this perspective that North Vietnam's prison camps must be analyzed. The most serious charges lodged against the North Vietnamese are the accusations of physical abuse brought back by two pilots a year ago. These charges are serious indeed but the manner in which the Pentagon has handled public information about North Vietnam's camps makes it difficult to accept the statements at face value. The other seven prisoners who have been released by North Vietnam have never been formally

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COMMITTEE OF LIAISON

with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

365 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036

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sented to the press. In fact, they have all been told that it would not be beneficial to their military careers to say anything that would interfere with the government's attempts to put pressure on North Vietnam.

ABC News was finally able to persuade another of the freed pilots to speak last month and he gave quite a different picture of North Vietnam's prison camps. Air Force Captain Joe V. Carpenter said that he had been pushed around a bit when first captured, and was kept separate from the other prisoners, but that he had not suffered in any significant fashion. Physical conditions were not too bad, and he was able to make friends with the North Vietnamese who lived in the neighborhood of his cell.

The complaints lodged against the treatment of prisoners by the Viet Cong in South Vietnam mostly concern the extremely austere lodging and food. Many Viet Cong units are constantly on the run, so that until a prisoner can be taken to a secure area, the prisoner must also be constantly moving. Even in a secure area, the prisoner — like everyone else who lives in the area — must always be on guard for American bombing attacks.

Considering these difficulties, the treatment given to prisoners by the Viet Cong is probably as good as could ever be provided by a revolutionary army. Many of the Americans who have spent time in Viet Cong prisons during the last two years have, in fact, commended the enemy for the treatment received.

In November, 1969, three young GI's who had been prisoners for periods ranging from eight months to two years were released by the V.C. After they were transported to an Air Force Base in Japan, they were displayed to the press for fifteen minutes and proceeded to praise the Viet Cong for their treatment. Private Coy R. Tinsley of Cleveland, Tennessee, said, "I'd have to think twice before I'd fight them again after what they did for me. I was wounded. They took real good care of me."

The Army reacted typically to these stories of Viet Cong kindness. High officials decreed in January, 1970, that all soldiers subsequently



Jon M. Van Dyke, a Center Visiting Fellow, was, until recently, assistant professor of law at the Catholic University in Washington, D.C. With four other law professors, he prepared a brief supporting Massachusetts' statute attacking the constitutionality of the Vietnam war. It was filed with the Supreme Court in August.

released from enemy prisons would be kept from the press until they had undergone extensive debriefings both in Vietnam and the United States and had gone through a "readjustment" period. The U.P.I. quoted informed military sources as saying that exceptions may be made if the former prisoner is found in his early debriefings to be hostile toward his captors.

The spotlight must be focused on U.S.-Saigon treatment in order to gain perspective on the relative merits of North Vietnam's handling of prisoners.

There are six formal P.O.W. camps run by the Saigon government, with the assistance of U.S. advisors, containing some 33,000 men. These camps are subjected to scheduled and unscheduled inspection by the International Committee of the Red Cross, and they do conform to the Convention's requirements. Many of the Viet Cong who were captured never, however, make it to these formal camps.

There have been a number of trials during the past year of American G.I.s accused of killing Viet Cong prisoners. Despite uncontradicted eye-witness testimony, all of the accused have been acquitted or given extremely lenient penalties. These acquittals must be based on the knowledge of the officers on the court-martial panels that killing of prisoners take place among U.S.

forces in South Vietnam all the time, and the media has confirmed that this is true. Television crewmen have frequently taken film of interrogators torturing suspects, and newsmen have photographed captives being pulled out of American helicopters.

Another large block of captives is deemed not to qualify for formal P.O.W. status by the overly-high standards used by the United States and the Saigon governments, and they wind up in miserable South Vietnamese civilian prisons.

After the International Committee of the Red Cross visited one of the civilian prisons earlier this year — Con Son Island, with its famous "tiger cages" — they found a gross number of prisoners of war from North Vietnam and discovered that they were treated in the following respects: they were never allowed out of their cages; they were strapped in irons; they slept from five in the evening to five in the morning; they were permitted to wash only twice a week; they were never given enough fresh food or water; and they were only rarely given clean clothes.

Subsequently Dr. Marjorie N. G. told the House Subcommittee on Foreign Operations that she had regularly treated the victims of beatings, torture inflicted in a South Vietnamese interrogation center that had an American adviser. She said prisoners came to her after "being tortured with electricity with wires attached to nipples and genitalia; being forced to drink concoctions containing powdered lime and other noxious substances; and being tied up and suspended by ropes upside down from the rafters for hours."

The United States government and its allies participate in such atrocities without much apparent concern, and at the same time condemning North Vietnam for its relatively tolerant prisoner treatment.

GỬI (Addressee)

HỌ TÊN (Name in full):

SỐ LĨNH (Service number):

NƠI VÀ NGÀY SINH (Date & place of birth):

ĐỊA CHỈ (Address):

TRẠI GIAM PHI CÔNG MỸ BỊ BẮT TẠI
NƯỚC VIỆT - NAM DÂN CHỦ CỘNG HÒA
VIA MOSCOW, USSR *(Camp of detention for U.S. pilots captured
in the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC of VIETNAM)*

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

NGƯỜI GỬI (Addresser)

HỌ TÊN (Name in full):

ĐỊA CHỈ (Address):

NGÀY VIẾT (Dated) _____

SKI CHÚ (N.B.):

1. Phải viết rõ và chỉ được viết trên những dòng kẻ sẵn (*Write legibly and only on the lines*).
2. Trong thư chỉ được nói về tình hình sức khỏe và tình hình gia đình (*Write only about health and family*).
3. Gia đình gửi đến cũng phải theo đúng mẫu, khuôn khổ và quy định này (*Letters from families should also conform to this proforma*).

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/14/701

[REDACTED] advised that she formerly resided at [REDACTED] and that she is the wife of [REDACTED]. She was questioned as to whether anyone had contacted her with any kind of proposition concerning the getting of information concerning her husband, who is missing in North Vietnam, or the delivery of letters to and from him.

E012812-2

[REDACTED] advised that her husband has been missing in action since [REDACTED] 1966. She has never received any word as to whether he is alive or not. She stated that she was living [REDACTED] when her husband was lost. Shortly thereafter, she was advised by the Personal Affairs Office at that base that she should not furnish any kind of information about her husband or the military organization he was with to anyone outside the military service. She stated she was also advised that if anyone tried to get information from her or tried to bribe, threaten, harass or intimidate her in any way she should immediately report the contacts to the FBI and to the military authorities. She stated she will contact the FBI if anyone does any of the above things. b7c

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DATE 7/30/93 BY 9803 [REDACTED]

CN345,570

-21-

On 9/11/70 at [REDACTED] File # LR 100-4069by SA [REDACTED] Date dictated 9/11/70

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

9/14/70

Date

1

[REDACTED] advised that she formerly lived at [REDACTED]. She stated she is the wife of [REDACTED]. She stated that her husband was lost over North Vietnam on [REDACTED] 1966, and that she has never heard whether he was killed, captured, or missing. She does not know if he is alive or dead, sick, wounded, or healthy.

[REDACTED] advised that sergeants in Personal Affairs sections at [REDACTED] where she lived when her husband was lost, and at Little Rock Air Force Base had advised her and the families of other missing military men that they should not discuss their situations with people outside the military. They further advised that if there were any attempts to bribe, harass, threaten, cajole, or in any way intimidate her because of her husband's predicament, she should immediately report this to the FBI. She stated she has not been contacted and that if she is, she will listen to see what the purpose of the contact is and will then report to the FBI.

Ex-282-2

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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CN345,570

-22*-

9/11/70

LR 100-4069

On

at

File #

SA [REDACTED]

9/11/70

Date dictated

FBI

Date: 1/22/71

Transmit the following in _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-37899)
FROM: SAC, CHARLOTTE (100-18840) (RM)

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN
DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
(COLIFAM)
IS - MISCELLANEOUS
(OO: NEW YORK)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 9/1/72 BY 2009/175

Re New York airtels to the Bureau, 6/9/70 and 12/29/70, and Charlotte letter to the Bureau, 12/28/70, enclosing LHM.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eleven copies of LHM regarding captioned organization; three copies are enclosed for New York.

Investigation at _____ and _____ was by SA _____ and at _____ by SA _____. Investigation was conducted prior to receipt of referenced airtel dated 12/29/70.

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OTHERWISE

ST-100 REC-10

100-459898-241

1 - Bureau (Enc. 11)
1 - New York (100-18840) (Enc. 3)
1 - Charlotte

AGENCY: ARMY, NAVY, AIR, MARINE, STATE

Approved: _____

55 JAN 29 1971 in Charge

M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Charlotte, North Carolina
January 18, 1971

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN
DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
(COLIFAM)
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

On December 10, 1970 [REDACTED]

EOD 812-2 [REDACTED] mother of [REDACTED] b2c
[REDACTED] made available copies of the following
communications which she received from COLIFAM:

MSA-FOW Special
9803 [REDACTED] 3-22-93
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/6/82 BY [REDACTED]
#220,673 7/30/93 9803 [REDACTED] b7c
ON 345,570

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THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS NEITHER RECOMMENDATIONS
NOR CONCLUSIONS OF THE FBI. IT IS THE PROPERTY
OF THE FBI AND IS LOANED TO YOUR AGENCY; IT AND
ITS CONTENTS ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE
YOUR AGENCY.

100-457899-241
ENCLOSURE

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON

with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

365 West 42nd Street New York N.Y. 10036

212-765-1490

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DATE 7/30/93 BY 9803

E012812-2

January, 1970

CN345570

b7c

INFORMATION SHEET

Co-chairmen:

Dave Dellinger
Cora Weiss

Background

Treasurer:

Mrs. Anne Bennett

Committee (in formation):

Rennie Davis
Rev. Richard Fernandez
*Maggie Goddes
*Steve Halliwell
Stewart Meacham
Prof. Bea Seitzman
Ethel Taylor
*Barbara Webster
*Trudi Young
*staff

In the course of the Vietnam war, links have been built between the people of Vietnam and Americans who oppose the war through numerous meetings and conferences. These meetings have taken place in Europe, Canada, Cuba and Southeast Asia and have included people from both the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam) and the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam (now part of the Provisional Revolutionary Government).

In these meetings the Vietnamese have always stressed a distinction between the U.S. government, whom they hold responsible for the policy of war, and the U.S. people, whom they believe still value the goals upon which this country was founded--independence, justice, freedom and equality. This same distinction is evident to those Americans who have visited North Vietnam and found that even though the nation is armed to defend itself, the people are encouraged by their government to believe that the American people are basically decent and humane.

It is therefore understandable that the Vietnamese should indicate their basic confidence in the American people through the peace movement which they believe embodies American ideals, rather than the government. And in the past, the Vietnamese have asked the peace movement to receive U.S. servicemen--primarily pilots whose planes were shot down--when the North Vietnamese government has decided to release them. On three separate occasions--February 1968, July 1968 and July 1969--the peace movement has gone to Hanoi and returned with released servicemen; on one occasion an American peace activist went to Phnom Penh, Cambodia to receive three released NLF captives.

In addition, Americans visiting Hanoi have frequently carried letters there at the request of families, and have brought back letters from servicemen. There have also been occasions when American peace activists have met prisoners and talked with them.

Functions of the Committee

A Committee of Liaison has now been established as an extension of these past efforts at the request of the North Vietnamese. As on past occasions, the peace movement is responding to a request by the Vietnamese to meet a specific, immediate need and is not in any sense representing the government of North Vietnam.

... to facilitate communication between families in

requests for information about servicemen from families who are uncertain if their relatives are being held in North Vietnam. Requests should be submitted to the Committee, but there is no certainty when and if the North Vietnamese will be able to respond. The Committee will of course transmit immediately any information that it receives to the family.

Clarification

Two clarifications are in order: first, it should be noted that the Committee will be dealing solely with the government of North Vietnam and will not have any information on men held in South Vietnam by the Provisional Revolutionary Government. Nor will we be able to provide information at this time concerning men held in Laos or any other Southeast Asian country where U.S. troops and aircraft are presently involved in combat missions.

Secondly, the Committee will function entirely apart from the U.S. government. The U.S. government has frequently made it more difficult for the Vietnamese to be open to the concerns of American families by using the families' genuine desires as a propaganda ploy. The government has further attempted to provoke an angry response from the Vietnamese by publicizing unsubstantiated and inflammatory testimony from fliers already released: apparently, the government has decided to jeopardize existing communications and the possibility of future releases for the sake of propaganda aimed at prolonging the war. The North Vietnamese are also very aware that the U.S. government's claims of humanitarian concerns are contradicted by the well-documented policy of torture and brutality practiced on prisoners taken in the South by U.S. and Saigon troops.

In addition to all these factors, there is the simple fact that the resolution of the fate of all the servicemen now held in North Vietnam waits ultimately upon a U.S. decision to end the war and withdraw all its forces and materiel.

Who We Are

We firmly believe that the safe return of these men and the half million others that the U.S. maintains in South Vietnam, Laos, Thailand and aboard naval vessels--who can also be viewed as prisoners, prisoners of their own government since many have been sent to fight in a war against the dictates of their own conscience--can only come with a decision on the part of the U.S. government to withdraw from Vietnam. Because of this conviction, we who are serving on this Committee will continue our efforts to create popular pressure strong enough to force the government to withdraw.

We are active in a variety of organizations committed to ending the war: American Friends Service Committee, the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, Clergy and Laymen Concerned about Vietnam, Women Strike for Peace, The Conspiracy, and Women Against Daddy Warbucks. The Committee is supported by donations from individuals and organizations, and welcomes any gifts to sustain its work.

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON

with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

365 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036

(212) 765-1490

CABLE ADDRESS:

COLIAFAM

Co-chairmen:

Dave Dellinger
Cora Weiss

b7c January 27, 1970

Dear [REDACTED]

E012812-2

Treasurer:

Mrs. Anne Bennett

Committee (in formation):

Rennie Davis
Rev. Richard Fernandez
*Maggie Geddes
*Steve Halliwell
Stewart Meacham
Prof. Bea Seitzman
Ethel Taylor
*Barbara Webster
*Trudi Young

*staff

We assume that by this time you have received the letter from North Vietnam which was forwarded to you by members of our Committee. We are enclosing an Information Sheet which explains the work of the Committee of Liaison.

The North Vietnamese have said that prisoners will be able to receive and send one letter a month. As noted in the Information Sheet, you may send letters directly to North Vietnam (note the mail address and route). If you would like us to forward them for you, please enclose but do not affix stamps as we will be sending them on in packets. We are also enclosing a letter form which you might wish to use, whether you send it directly or through us. Prisoners can also receive one package, not over six pounds in weight, every other month.

To insure the safe and rapid delivery of mail from prisoners, the North Vietnamese will send periodic packets of letters through our office. The letters will then be dispatched immediately to the families to whom they are addressed.

The only way to secure the eventual release of prisoners is through the decision by the United States to end the war. But in the meantime we are pleased to be able to assist in the communication between men and their families. We hope to forward letters on to you again soon.

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Sincerely,

Maggie Geddes
Maggie Geddes

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON

with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

365 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036

(212) 765-1490

CABLE ADDRESS:
COLIAFAM

Co-chairmen:
Dove Dellinger
Cora Weiss

April 8, 1970

Treasurer:
Mrs. Anne Bennett

Committee
Richard J. Barnett
Rennie Davis
Madeline Duckles
Prof. Richard Falk
Rev. Richard Fernandez
Norman Fruchter
*Maggie Geddes
Steve Halliwell
Prof. Donald Kalish
Stewart Meacham
Prof. Bea Seitzman
Prof. Franz Schurmann
Ethel Taylor
*Barbara Webster
Trudi Young

*staff

Dear friend:

We are very glad to send you the enclosed letter which we received from North Vietnam today.

Over 400 letters are en route from servicemen being held in North Vietnam. The enclosed letter, along with 79 others, was in the first packet to arrive here out of a total of five packets which we have been expecting.

We are also enclosing a letter form which the North Vietnamese have suggested relatives use when writing to servicemen in North Vietnam. You can mail it or regular letters directly to Hanoi or to our office for forwarding. If you send letters to us, please enclose but do not affix stamps as we forward them on in packets.

For those of you who may not have already received one, we are enclosing an Information Sheet which explains what the Committee of Liaison is.

With hopes for an early decision by the United States to withdraw from Vietnam,

Sincerely,

Steve Halliwell Barbara Webster
Steve Halliwell Barbara Webster

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DATE 7/30/93 BY 9803 bx

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COMMITTEE OF LIAISON

with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

365 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036

(212) 765-1490

CABLE ADDRESS:
COLIAFAM

INFORMATION SHEET

Co-chairmen:
Dave Dellinger
Cora Weiss

Treasurer:
Mrs. Anne Bennett

Committee (in formation):
Rennie Davis
Rev. Richard Fernandez
*Maggie Geddes
*Steve Halliwell
Stewart Meacham
Prof. Bea Switzman
Ethel Taylor
*Barbara Webster
*Trudi Young

Functions of the Committee

The Committee of Liaison seeks to facilitate communication between servicemen imprisoned in North Vietnam and their families in the United States. The Committee receives letters from servicemen and forwards them to the families through the domestic mails. It also forwards letters to North Vietnam at the request of families. Families are, of course, still free to send letters directly but should not the correct address for both letters and packages:

Name of serviceman, serial number
Camp of Detention of U.S. Pilots Captured
in the D.R.V.
Hanoi, Democratic Republic of Vietnam
via Moscow, U.S.S.R.

*staff Captured servicemen may receive one letter a month and one package (not over six pounds in weight) every other month. The Committee does not forward packages. It is suggested that letters sent to the Committee for forwarding be sealed and that stamps be enclosed (not affixed) as letters are forwarded in packets.

The Committee is only able to be of help with respect to men who have been shot down over North Vietnam.

The Committee also is able to request information regarding the status of men thought to have been shot down over North Vietnam and captured there. For such inquiries the Committee needs to have the individual's service number, and any available information as to when and where he was shot down. With respect to such requests the Committee would expect to receive a letter to his family if the individual is being held in North Vietnam. If the individual is known to be dead or if the North Vietnamese have no information regarding him, the Committee expects to receive that word to the extent possible. In any case the Committee will communicate with the family concerned as soon as it receives word. In this way we expect that, as Xuan Thuy, head of the North Vietnamese delegation in Paris, has said, gradually all families of servicemen held in North Vietnam will hear from their relatives

Background

The Committee of Liaison has been established in response to an initiative

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/31/93 BY 980 [REDACTED]

CN345576

102
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6

created by the North Vietnamese and is an extension of previous efforts. It is not in any sense representing the government of North Vietnam.

Since 1965 there have been a number of meetings between people of Vietnam (from both the North and the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam) and Americans who oppose the war. On three separate occasions representatives of the American anti-war movement have gone to Hanoi and have returned with released servicemen. On one occasion an American peace activist went to Phnom Penh, Cambodia, to receive three American soldiers who were released by the National Liberation Front. Americans visiting Hanoi have frequently carried letters to captured servicemen at the request of their families and they have brought back letters when they have returned to the United States. On several occasions such visitors from the peace movement have met with captured pilots in Hanoi.

The Committee

The Committee of Liaison believes that the safe return of U.S. servicemen captured in North Vietnam and the half-million others that the United States maintains in South Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, and aboard naval vessels can only come with a decision on the part of the U.S. government to completely withdraw from Vietnam. Because of this conviction, we who are serving on this Committee will also continue our efforts aimed at the immediate and complete withdrawal of all U.S. armed forces and weapons.

As individuals Committee members are active in a variety of organizations and groups committed to ending the war: the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, The Conspiracy, Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam, U.S. Inter-religious Committee on Peace, Fellowship of Reconciliation, Newsreel, Women Against Daddy Warbucks, Lawyers Committee on Vietnam, and Women Strike for Peace.

The Committee of Liaison is entirely dependent on donations from individuals and organizations, and welcomes any gifts to sustain its work.

NGƯỜI GỬI (Addressor)

HỌ TÊN (Name in full):

SỐ LĨNH (Service number):

NƠI VÀ NGÀY SINH (Date & place of birth):

ĐỊA CHỈ (Address):

**TRẠI GIAM PHI CÔNG MỸ BỊ BẮT TẠI
NƯỚC VIỆT - NAM DÂN CHỦ CỘNG HÒA
VIA MOSCOW, USSR (Camp of detention for U.S. pilots captured
in the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC of VIETNAM)**

**• COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam**

GỬI (Addressee)

HỌ TÊN (Name in full):

ĐỊA CHỈ (Address):

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON

with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

365 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036

(212) 765-1490

CABLE ADDRESS:
COLIAFAM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED ^{b7c}

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE: 7/13/73 BY 983

6295,570

EO 12812-2

May 4, 1970

Co-chairmen:

Dave Dellinger
Cora Weiss

From: Rev. Richard Fernandez

To: The families of the 335 presently confirmed
prisoners held in North Vietnam

Treasurer:

Mrs. Anne Bennett

Re: Information on correspondence with prisoners

Committee

Richard J. Barnett
Rennie Davis
Madeline Duckles
Prof. Richard Falk
Rev. Richard Fernandez
Norman Fruchter
*Maggie Geddes
Steve Halliwell
Prof. Donald Kalish
Stewart Meecham
Prof. Bea Seitzman
Prof. Franz Schurmann
Ethel Taylor
*Barbara Webster
Trudi Young

On April 20th I returned from a three-week trip to Laos and North Vietnam. In North Vietnam I spoke with officials responsible for communication between pilots held in detention there and their families here. The following information was emphasized to me by the North Vietnamese authorities and we are anxious to make sure that you are aware of it:

- 1) The Vietnamese recommend that families use the air-letter form (enclosed) for correspondence.
- 2) Communication to pilots should be limited to matters of family and health.
- 3) Pilots are allowed to receive one letter per month and one package every other month (not over six pounds in weight).

*staff

Detention Camp authorities have said that they do not wish to receive several letters and/or packages per month for a given pilot from different members of the same family. Families should make arrangements for alternating letters each month if different members

want to write.

The North Vietnamese authorities indicated that, from this point forward, they will not feel responsible for forwarding letters and packages that do not adhere to the above.

If the letter form is mailed directly it can go in another envelope but the mail route, "via Moscow, U.S.S.R.," should definitely be included in the address. If letters are sent to the Committee of Liaison for forwarding please enclose but do not affix stamps as we send letters on in packets. The Committee cannot forward packages for families.

While I was in Hanoi, Prof. Douglas Dowd of Cornell University and I met with three pilots: Cdr. Robert Schweitzer of Lemoore, California; Cdr. Walter Wilbur of Virginia Beach and Lt. Col. Edison Miller of Santa Ana, California. The three men were in good health, and said they had daily exercise and reading material. The three pilots advised us that they had been getting letters and packages from their

families, and asked that packages include toilet articles and canned foods. In particular they mentioned soap, shaving cream (no razors or blades), toothpaste, powdered milk and cream, instant coffee and non-melting candy. They said they do not need clothes.

Also, in my discussions with the Vietnam Committee of Solidarity with the American People, the Committee of Liaison's contact in North Vietnam, we confirmed that since December over 800 letters have been sent from Hanoi through the Committee of Liaison. Of those, 156 letters are still on their way from Hanoi to families here.

We hope that this information clarifies some aspects of correspondence for you. If you have any further questions please do not hesitate to contact us.

Dear Friend, Enclosed is the message whose contents I wired to you yesterday. This message and a number of others like it were handed to me by a North Vietnamese government representative just prior to boarding the International Control Commission plane that left Hanoi earlier this week. I am happy to be able to send this message along, and I am sorry I could not bring any further news or information about all the prisoners now in Viet Nam.

Yours sincerely, *Remond C. Davis*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/20/13 BY 9803 [REDACTED]

CN345,570

b7c
EO 12812-2

Telegram

==AB52 SSC230 A CFA342 I

1969 AUG 9 PM 4 35

(A LLV121 MT) PDB DUP TGM DLD FM CF CFM MAIL=

TDA PWS NEWYORK NY 9 239P EDT=

[REDACTED] b7c
[REDACTED] E012812-2

=LAST MONTH I WAS INVITED TO TRAVEL TO NORTH VIETNAM TO
ESCORT HOME THREE AMERICAN PRISONERS WHO HAD BEEN
RELEASED BY THE NORTH VIETNAMESE. WHILE IN HANOI, THE
NORTH VIETNAMESE GOVERNMENT HANDED OVER TO ME SEVERAL
UNSEALED MESSAGE FORMS FROM OTHER AMERICANS STILL IN
THE CAMPS FOR TRANSMITTAL TO THEIR FAMILIES IN THE STATE
• BELOW IS THE TEXT OF THE MESSAGE:

WU 1201 (R 5-69)

(428).

9 HI MOM, DAD AND FAMILY. I HOPE THIS FINDS YOU ALL I
IN THE BEST OF HEALTH. I AM FINE AND IN GOOD HEALTH.
GIVE MY LOVE TO ALL. ALL MY LOVE, YOUR SON.

[REDACTED] b7c
[REDACTED] E012812-2

9 THE ORIGINAL MESSAGE IS BEING SENT TO YOU AS
EXPEDITIOUSLY AS POSSIBLE=

* KENNARD C DAVIS *

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/30/93 BY 9803 [REDACTED]
CN345,570

b7c

13

E012812-2

WU 1201 (R 5-69)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12-22-70b7c
[redacted] residing at [redacted]

[redacted] furnished the following information:

E012812-2

His son, [redacted] b7c is listed by the U. S. Air Force as missing in action over Vietnam.

He stated neither he nor his wife have received any contact from the organization known as the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam. He advised neither he nor his wife have heard previously of this organization.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/30/73 BY 9803 [redacted]

CN345,570

E012812-2

On 12/16/70 at [redacted]File # Charlotte 100-10986

by SA [redacted]

Date dictated 12/17/70

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/30/70

1
[redacted] residing at [redacted]
[redacted] with [redacted]
[redacted], furnished the following information: b7c

E012812-2 Her son, [redacted] is listed as missing in
action by the United States Air Force in Vietnam.

She has not been contacted by an organization
known as the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen
Detained in North Vietnam and knows nothing concerning this
organization.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/30/93 BY 9803 [redacted]
CN346,570 b7c

E012812-2

On 12/22/70 [redacted] File # CE 100-10986
by SA [redacted] b7c [redacted] Date dictated 12/28/70

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

DATE: 1-25-71

FROM : SAC, ALEXANDRIA (100-373) (RUC)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED
IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
IS-MISC
(OO:NY)

Re New York airtel to Bureau dated 12-29-70.

In accordance with information contained in referenced airtel, the Alexandria Office is taking no further action in attempts to interview relatives of POW's or MIA's. In this regard, [REDACTED] Fort Belvoir, USAF, advised that he was unable to locate a letter from CORA WEISS dated April 20, 1970, to a [REDACTED]

Should additional information come to the attention of the Alexandria Division, this matter will be re-opened and appropriate offices so advised.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/30/93 BY 9803 [REDACTED]
CN345,570

EX 105

REC-6

100-457899-242

11 JAN 26 1971

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

- CC 94D
- ② - Bureau (By Courier)
 - 2 - New York (100-168469) (RM)
 - 1 - Alexandria



6 FEB 1971

(5) Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 1/26/71

SAC, NEW YORK (100-171911) (C)

7/30/93
Classified by 9805

Declassify on: OADR E012812-2
CJ345,570

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] NY

Re New York letter to the Bureau, dated 12/22/70, captioned "COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM); IS - MISC." Bureau file 100-457899.

Referenced communication set forth information regarding possible travel of the subject to North Vietnam.

Aeroflot SU04 scheduled to depart New York City on 12/14/70, disclosed that the subject was not on this flight. This source advised that this flight left in the early morning, of 12/15/70.

In view of the above information that the subject did not travel to North Vietnam, no LHM is being submitted and this case is being closed.

Review of the New York Indices failed to reflect any identifiable information concerning captioned subject.

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - New York

REC-49

100-457899-243

EX-111

12 JAN 27 1971

Classified by 1257
Declassify on GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
10-5-78

1 FEB 2 1971

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly

Payroll Savings Plan

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET**

3 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

- ☒ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

- ☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

100-457899-244

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 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

DATE: 1/28/71

FROM : SAC, TAMPA (97-59) (RUC)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED
IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
IS - MISC. - REGISTRATION ACT
(OO: NY)

ReBUairtel to NY 12/29/70; LSairtel to NY,
11/20/70; SVrpt of SA [REDACTED] 11/16/70.

Enclosed for New York are nine copies of an
FD 302 reflecting interview of [REDACTED] Also
enclosed is one copy each of eleven letters received by
[REDACTED] from COLIFAM.

The above interview was conducted before the
receipt of referenced Bureau airtel to New York.

Also, for the information of New York [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was contacted
on 12/3/70 in connection with lead in referenced report,
and she advised that she is personally acquainted with
almost all of the women in the Tampa Division whose husbands
are prisoners of war, and those mentioned in referenced
report, who were not previously interviewed, would not be
able to furnish any additional information of value with
regard to captioned group.

- cc 942
② - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (Encls. 20) (RM)
(100-168469)
1 - Tampa
(6) [REDACTED]

SI-114

REC-8 100-457899-245

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/5/93 BY 9803 [REDACTED]

CN545,570

12 FEB 1 1971

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE



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**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET**

3

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☒ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

- ☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

100-457899 - NR ddd 12/22/70

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 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

DATE: 2/2/71

FROM : CHICAGO (100-48914)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED
IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
IS - MISC

Re New York airtel, 12/29/70.

All pertinent information developed in captioned matter by the Chicago Office has been furnished the Bureau and New York.

No additional outside investigation other than continued contacts with established sources and informants, will be undertaken by Chicago at this time regarding this matter.

In the event any additional pertinent information is received concerning COLIFAM, it will be promptly furnished the Bureau and New York, and any other warranted action will be taken.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/3/83 BY 9803
CN346,570

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REC-49

SI-114

100-457899-246

10 FEB 4 1971

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - New York (100-168489) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Chicago

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

(5) E012812-2

NEW LEFT E012812-2

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

DATE: January 29, 1971

FROM : SAC, SPRINGFIELD (100-12042) (RUC)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED
IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
IS - MISC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/30/93 BY 9803

CN345,570

Re New York airtel to Bureau, 12/29/70.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau and New York
are two copies each of FD-302's reflecting results of
interviews with [REDACTED]
and [REDACTED] in the Springfield Division.

Pursuant with instructions contained in referenced
New York communication, the following individuals residing
within the Springfield Division are not being contacted:

On 12/12/70, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] is no longer in [REDACTED] area. She advised that
[REDACTED] is currently
[REDACTED] living with [REDACTED] advised that
a forwarding address for [REDACTED] could be obtained
from [REDACTED]

On 12/12/70, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that
[REDACTED] is currently residing at [REDACTED]

- 2 - Bureau (100-457899) (Encl. 6) (RM)
- 2 - New York (100-168469) (Encl. 6) (RM)
- 1 - Springfield (100-12042)

REC-57

100-457899-247

17 FEB 8 1971

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
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OTHERWISE

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SI 100-12042

If the Springfield Division receives any information regarding this organization or its officers, same will immediately be furnished in a form suitable for dissemination.

Individuals interviewed in this matter were advised that the interview was being conducted at the direction of J. WALTER YEAGLE, Assistant Attorney General of the Department of Justice.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVEST' ON

Date 11/27/70

[REDACTED]
was interviewed at his residence at which time the nature of this investigation as well as the identity of the interviewing Agent was made known to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that his son, [REDACTED] United States Air Force, has been listed as missing in action since [REDACTED] 1967 until approximately [REDACTED] when the Department of Air Force officially listed his son as having been captured and removed him from the missing in action rolls.

[REDACTED] advised further that neither he nor his wife has ever had any contact by any means with any representative of the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM), and that his only source of information concerning sending mail or packages to his son is that of the Air Force newsletter. He stated that additionally the only other contact made of his family was a letter from the Texas oilman, H. ROSS DIEROT from Texas, who last year attempted to negotiate release of prisoners from North Vietnam and thereafter attempted to deliver parcels to the prisoners being held by North Vietnam.

[REDACTED] related that [REDACTED] of [REDACTED] has been a regular correspondent to his son, [REDACTED] and that she may possibly have had some contact by a member, representative or letter from the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam, but that he was not aware of this fact as their exchange of correspondence is infrequent.

[REDACTED] advised that should at any time in the future they receive some type of communication or contact by representative of the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam, he would surely furnish this information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Rock Island, Illinois.

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11/16/70

File # SI 100-12042

SA [REDACTED]

Date dictated 11/20/70

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ENCLOSURE

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DATE 7/30/93 BY 9803
CA/345/S10

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747

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date November 20, 19701
b7c E012812-2

[REDACTED] was advised of the identity of the interviewing Special Agent of the FBI and that the interview was at the direction of Mr. J. WALTER FRANKLIN, Assistant Attorney General of the Department of Justice in regard to the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam. He advised as follows:

He has never been contacted by COLIFAM nor does he know of any family that has been contacted by COLIFAM.

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DATE 7/30/93 BY 9803 [REDACTED] CU345,570

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On 11/12/70 at [REDACTED] File # SI 100-12042by SA [REDACTED] Date dictated 11/18/70

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

4571-1-247

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date November 18, 1970

1

b7c

E012812-2

[REDACTED] was advised of the identity of the interviewing Special Agent of the FBI and that the interview was in regard to the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam. She advised as follows:

She has not been contacted by COLIFAM personally, through the mail or by telephone. She stated that she had been contacted by the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia many times but has not responded in any manner. She stated they have contacted her from the national office address, one Constitution Avenue, N. E., Washington, D. C., 20062, and from the Illinois chapter address, P. O. Box 183, Libertyville, Illinois 60048 or Box 613 Downers Grove, Illinois 60515. She stated the U. S. Department of the Air Force has also contacted her. She stated she had not heard of any family being contacted by COLIFAM. She stated that [REDACTED]

E012812-2

[REDACTED] and that he may have been contacted.

b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/30/93 BY 9803 [REDACTED]

CN 345,570

b7c

E012812-2

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OTHERWISE

COPIES DESTROYED

On 2/14/70 BY 11/11/70 [REDACTED]File # SI 100-12842

b7c

E012812-2

by SA [REDACTED] Date dictated 11/18/70
This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

b7c
E012812-2

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

February 16, 1971

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Walters _____
Mr. Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I shall greatly appreciate it if you will advise me whether the Bureau has information regarding one Cora Weiss and/or Women's Strike for Peace and/or the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Viet Nam. I am particularly interested in her activities in connection with the latter group.

If explanation is required, I have become interested and concerned with Mrs. Weiss' activities because my son-in-law has been missing in action for over two years.

Thank you for your courtesy.

Sincerely,

John H. Terry
Member of Congress

Many thanks

JHT/jb

100-457899-

NOT RECORDED
81 MAR 10 1971

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/25/93 BY 9803

345,570

MARCH 18
1971

58 MAR 19 1971

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

FROM :

SUBJECT :

- 1 - Mr. W. J. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. J.P. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. T.E. Bishop

DATE: 2/23/71

- 1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - [REDACTED]

Tolson _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Boyers _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

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DATE 7/30/93 BY 9803
CN345,570

Representative John H. Terry, Republican, 34th District, New York, requested information concerning Cora Weiss, and the organizations Women's Strike for Peace (WSP) and Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM). This inquiry has been requested since Representative Terry's son-in-law has been missing in action for over two years. It is recommended Crime Records Division advise Representative Terry concerning subject, WSP and COLIFAM.

Cora Weiss [REDACTED] member of WSP has been active on behalf of this organization both in the U.S. and abroad. The WSP, a pacifist-type group with numerous chapters throughout the country, has protested multilateral nuclear forces and the spread of nuclear weapons. It has also publicly taken the position of opposing U.S. participation in the Vietnam war.

[REDACTED] the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (NMC)

NMC, found by House of Representatives Committee on Internal Security to have considerable communist and subversive involvement, is defunct, having given way to Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice, which now calls for "closing down of Washington, D.C." in 5/71 if deadline not met for total withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam.

1 MAR 8 1971

Subsequently Weiss traveled to Hanoi on behalf of WSP and at the invitation of the Vietnamese Women's Union of North Vietnam. Upon her return Weiss was instrumental in setting up COLIFAM at the request of the North Vietnamese on the basis that there is a distinction between U.S. Foreign

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58 MAR 1971

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Memorandum to Mr. C.D. Brennan

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Policy and the will of the people of the U.S. Weiss became cochairman of COLIFAM which has acted as a propaganda medium for the North Vietnamese working through American prisoners-of-war (POW) and their families. This organization has obtained from the North Vietnamese a list of U.S. POWs and has made efforts to act as the postal service between POWs and their families. The activities of COLIFAM have been investigated and in December, 1970, Internal Security Division, Department of Justice, advised that available admissible evidence concerning COLIFAM was insufficient to support a solicitation of registration under the Foreign Agents Registration Act or criminal prosecution under the Logan Act.

ACTION:

Representative John H. Terry was elected to Congress in November, 1970, and Bureau indices contain no information identifiable with him. The Bureau has had no prior correspondence with Representative Terry. Since Representative Terry is a newly elected Congressman, and his inquiry was initiated on the basis of a son-in-law missing in action it is recommended, subject to the Director's approval, that a representative of Crime Records Division orally advise Representative Terry of pertinent information concerning Cora Weiss, WSP and COLIFAM.

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WEL
[Redacted]
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GK
H

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Handled 3-1-71 with
Cory Terry
[Redacted]
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E012812-2

FBI

Date: 2/17/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via Airtel _____

(Priority)

E012812-2

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NORFOLK (100-6755)

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF
SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
(COLIFAM)
IS-MISC

NEW MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE TO END THE
WAR IN VIETNAM
IS-MISC

Re WFO airtel to Bureau, copies to New York
and WFO captioned "Congressional Investigations of
Revolutionary Protest Groups," and "Hearings Before
the Committee on Internal Security, House of Representatives,
New Mobilization Committee To End The War in Vietnam
Part 1, April 7, 8, 9 and 15, 1970 and Part 2, June 9-11,
1970," dated 1/14/71.

Norfolk Division has reviewed testimony of
SUE ALLEN SHUMAN and MARTHA SHAW DOSS as contained in
record of above hearings transmitted with referenced
WFO airtel. The testimony of SHUMAN begins on Page
4191, Part II, and DOSS begins on Page 4206, Part II.

- (5) Bureau (2-100-457899, COLIFAM) (1-62-111181, NEW MOBE)
2-WFO (1-100-COLIFAM; 1-100-46171, NEW MOBE)
2-New York (1-100-168469, COLIFAM; 1-100-NEW MOBE)
3-Norfolk (100-6755; 100-6833, COLIFAM; 100-6762, NEW MOBE)

(10)

CC 947

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OTHERWISE

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FEB 19 1971

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Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

55 MAR 1 1971 Special Agent in Charge

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-111181

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

No additional action is warranted. In this regard, it is noted that in December 1970, the Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, advised available admissible evidence concerning COLIFAM was insufficient to support a solicitation of registration under the Foreign Agents Registration Act for criminal prosecution under the Logan Act. All Offices are dispensing with further interviews with relatives of servicemen detained in North Vietnam.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-168469) (P)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES
OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH
VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
IS-MISC
(OO:NY)

DATE: 2/22/71

Enclosed herewith are 11 copies of an LHM
entitled as captioned, containing material being mailed
by COLIFAM to the relatives of POW's.

The LHM is being classified, "Secret"

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

EO 12812-2

CLASSIFIED BY 9705 [REDACTED]
ON 7/30/93
UNCLASSIFIED BY [REDACTED]
DATE 11/19/93

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF 100-457899-249
DATE 12-14-78

CLASS. BY [REDACTED]
DATE OF REVIEW [REDACTED]
For Review [REDACTED]
#249,613

CC 92D 7D
2-Bureau (Encs. 11) (RM)
1-New York [REDACTED]
1-New York [REDACTED]

REC-63

100-457899-249

17 FEB 24 1971

Classified by [REDACTED]
Exempt from GDS Category [REDACTED]
Date of Declassification [REDACTED]
AGENCY: ARMY, CG, OSI, SEC. SER., STATE, VA

RAO (ISD, CND, CNA, IDMI)

DATE FORW: 3/3/71
HOW FORW: [REDACTED]
BY: [REDACTED]



2 MAR 5 1971

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

February 22, 1971

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No.

Bufile (100-457899)

NYfile (100-168469)

DECLASSIFIED BY 9803 [redacted]

ON 7/30/93

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E012812-2

Committee of Liaison With
Families of Servicemen Detained
in North Vietnam (COLIFAM)

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[redacted] the following
attached material was being mailed to the relatives of
servicemen detained in North Vietnam by the captioned
organization. ~~SECRET~~

1. COLIFAM letter dated January 20, 1971.
2. Report of a visit with five servicemen
detained in North Vietnam.
3. Talk given by Kay Macpherson on Viewpoint,
CBC National Television Network, January 11, 1971.
4. Petition concerning Prisoners of War.
5. Undated letter from COLIFAM containing list
of Prisoners of War.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 2/18/78

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DATE 9/1/82

~~SECRET~~

GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

Classification up to 10-5-78

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions
of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property
of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its
contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Class
9-10-82

E. J. [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON

Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

365 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036

Cable Address:
COLIAFAM

(212) 246-2920

January 20, 1971

~~SECRET~~

Co-Chairmen:
Dave Dellinger
Cora Weiss

Treasurer:
Mrs. Anne Bennett

Committee
Richard J. Barnett
Rennie Davis
Madeline Duckles
Prof. Richard Falk
Rev. Richard Fernandez
Norman Fruchter
Maggie Geddes
Steve Halliwell
Prof. Donald Kalish
*Joan Libby
Stewart Meacham
Prof. Bea Seitzman
Prof. Franz Schurmann
Ethel Taylor
*Barbara Webster
Trudi Young
*staff

Dear Family:

Since you wrote to us asking for information regarding your husband, the North Vietnamese on Dec. 22 made public the news that the 339 men whose names have been known are all that they are holding. This news was given to Senators Kennedy and Fullbright as well as to our Committee.

The North Vietnamese also submitted a list of other men whom they had captured: 9 who were released, 5 who died of disease, 15 who died of "grievous wounds" immediately upon or soon after their planes crashed. They have also identified three who were found dead.

We are told that all other names which we submitted have "never been detained" which means that they were never taken prisoner in North Vietnam. Explanations which you have also probably considered include: men who may have gone down at sea, others who may have been attacked enroute to missions in their loaded aircraft or others lost over isolated areas and never located. Additional men may have in fact been lost over South Vietnam or Laos going to or from North Vietnam. These men, if captured, would be in the hands of the National Liberation Front or the Pathet Lao.

We have no reason to doubt the credibility of the Dec. 22 report about which you have already learned. We feel a responsibility to reply nonetheless, in as much as you asked us to inquire on your behalf.

This long and tragic war has many victims and we are deeply sympathetic with all. Only its rapid conclusion will begin to unravel some of the many questions for both Vietnamese and Americans and prevent more from arising. We are very sorry we have no better news to convey.

Sincerely,

Cora Weiss
Cora Weiss

Dave Dellinger
Dave Dellinger

P.S. Excuse the form reply, but we had so many requests for information to answer.

~~SECRET~~

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REPORT OF A VISIT WITH FIVE AMERICAN SERVICEMEN DETAINED
IN NORTH VIETNAM CHRISTMAS DAY, DEC. 25, 1970

Anne M. Bennett, Ron Young, Trudi Young representing the
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON

When the three of us arrived in Hanoi, Vietnam on Dec. 18, 1970 we were met by members of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity with the American People. We delivered to this citizens committee the 489 letters and cards which we had brought for the detained pilots from their families. Among other things which we requested, we especially wanted to meet and talk with several pilots inside a detention camp. We had brought reading glasses for William Mayhew which he had requested and wanted to see him.

In response to our request to see the pilots the Secretary of the Committee, Mr. Tran Trong Quat, a journalist, told us he would ask the appropriate authorities. However, he warned that the bombings of Nov. 21 and the threat of further bombings and "rescue" missions had threatened the security of the Vietnamese people as well as the pilots and would therefore be difficult to arrange for our requests.

Late in the afternoon of Dec. 25 we were told that we would be taken to a detention camp where we could talk with pilots. We were not asked to submit our questions in advance. We wanted to find out as much as we could- we wanted each pilot to talk about himself. And, we did not want to jeopardize the possibility of future visits with other delegations. We wanted to know: 1) name, serial number, home address, person to give messages to at home; 2) how are you; 3) when and where shot down, what happened from time shot down until you were brought to camp, were you wounded, if so how treated; 4) since in detention camp how have you been treated; exercise and food; daily routine, do you see other pilots, do you receive mail; 5) do you have any questions to ask us; what messages do you have?

It was dusk, Christmas Day as we got into cars to be driven to the camp. In addition to the drivers and the three of us, there were five Vietnamese: The Secretary of the Committee, Mr. Quat; Prof. Tri, a Univ. Prof. of English who was also our interpreter; Mr. Lu, a secondary school teacher of history and culture; Prof. Duc, a University Prof. of French and a representative of the government. We had met him the evening before when we went to the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Hanoi for a Christmas Eve Mass.

It was quite dark when our cars stopped in front of a gate which stretched across a street. There was a uniformed man in the sentry box, bicycles were propped against the camp wall, children and adults were about, and we noticed a cabbage patch growing right up to the entrance. The camp was in the midst of a village. Soldiers opened the gate and inside we were greeted by the Warden, his interpreter, other military men and several official Vietnamese photographers. At no time were there any weapons in evidence. We were treated as guests.

When we entered the compound we saw familiar looking surroundings. All of us had spent many years in College or Seminary quadrangles. Here we could see the central-gardens with buildings surrounding it. It did not look like a prison. The prisons Anne Bennett and Ron Young had seen in South Vietnam were fortified, cold, harsh looking places. (as are prisons in the USA)

We were invited into a large room in the compound. We all sat down at a large table and were served tea. The Warden welcomed us and said we would see a room where some pilots live and could have a conversation. He quoted a Vietnamese saying: "What you have heard a hundred times is not as good as what you have seen once."

The Warden then asked us if we had any questions about the camp. We had expected him to give us instructions, instead he invited us to question him. In answer to a question about the camp schedule he suggested we ask the pilots themselves. We asked whether the pilots knew about the Nov. 21 bombing. The Warden said the pilots knew about

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Camp visit page 2

it. They heard the explosions of the falling rockets. He told us that no one at this camp had been injured, in response to our query.

We were told we would have 30 minutes for our visit and were not to give the men anything. We said we understood the request (we had nothing to give them). We were not subjected to a search. We were trusted.

We were then taken to one side of the quadrangle, and pushing aside some bamboo shades we found ourselves entering a room in which there were five tall men - American men. They seemed surprised to see us -- a grandmother and a young couple. We shook hands and all sat down. We sat on one of the three single beds facing the men who sat on the other two. Two Vietnamese from the Committee, Prof. Tri and Prof. Duc, came in with us. The Warden was accompanied by the men who had been with him when he met us. All the Vietnamese stayed near the entrance of the room except the photographers who moved about taking pictures. Only once did a Vietnamese speak and that was near the end of the visit when the Warden's interpreter interrupted our conversation to tell us that we had just two minutes left.

We knew that the 30 minutes would go very quickly so we introduced ourselves as a delegation from the Committee of Liaison, living in Berkeley, and the Youngs in Nyack, NY. We indicated the questions we wanted to ask. The pilots first thought was about the families' concern for them. They all said, "Say we are in good health and are treated well." All the families will be delighted that we have snapshots showing the pilots and ourselves in their room. Children, wives and parents can see they are well. We wish the film had been in color so that their good healthy color would be more evident. These five men with whom we talked and the three others we saw were all in fine shape. They moved quickly, they responded normally. They seemed alert and "put together". None of us are doctors, but certainly these men were in good physical and mental health. They told us they played volley ball and did other sports twice a day, in the court outside the suite of rooms where we sat.

The men said they shaved three times a week and washed whenever they wished. They reported that they now had meat almost every day along with vegetables, fruit, french bread, cookies and sometimes warm milk with sugar. We asked the Vietnamese with whom we visited how often they had meat. They replied that pork was rationed and they got about a kilo and a half a month --evidently the pilots had that much, or more, a week.

We saw three rooms with connecting doors: two rooms with three single beds each - about 12'x18'; one room with two beds -slightly smaller. The pilots told us there was a small room at the end where they could make tea or coffee whenever they wished. They said their families send the tea and coffee they make. The beds were neatly made and had clean blankets. In another room we saw a fairly large table on which we saw a chess set with a game partly played. There were color snapshots of children on one bed and a guitar. The chess set had just been received in a Christmas package from home.

When we said we were from the Comm. of Liaison and that we had just brought 489 letters and cards to the pilots and would take letters and cards back from them for their families (we brought 649 from pilots on this trip) their faces beamed and they said, " Tell our families to send more pictures --every month." Many times the men said to us, " End the war we want to go home". And, " We know we cannot come home until the war ends."

We made full notes of our conversations with each of the men. In addition to the general information on their health, daily schedule treatment and requests for more pictures and an end to the war each pilot told us about his own capture and treatment prior to his arrival at the camp.

Bill Mayhew, 691368 and Mark Gartley, 703644

These men flew off the same aircraft carrier and were in the same plane on their 30th mission over North Vietnam when they were shot

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Camp visit part 3

down on Aug. 17, 1966 by MIG near Vinh city. They had no serious wounds. They were surrounded but not touched by peasants. Militia men came and took them to a village where they stayed with Vietnamese families who treated them well and shared what they had for 3 weeks. They told us our own planes were dropping bombs all around us. Nguyen and Gartley have been together since they ejected.

Wilson Miller 094802

Shot down on Friday the 13th October 1967 near the D. 17. Suffered injuries including a fractured ankle. Captured by civilians who protected him from U.S. aircraft overhead. Used socks and a stick to bind his ankle. Vietnamese gave him tea, food and a cigarette. Was taken to a peasant's house and treated by a doctor. Later two doctors came to care for him. Remained for 10 days during which time he stayed in a shelter with the family during two B-52 raids. Was given two crutches for the trip to Hanoi which took 40 days. He was given food and medicine and traveled at night by truck always with families. Miller has no physical handicaps. He must have had adequate medical care. He said that he received special food when he was sick and that for one month he was with no one who spoke English but all knew my needs.

Paul Gordon Brown 094176

Shot down July 25, 1966 by anti aircraft fire near Quang Binh while on a bombing mission. Not injured. Did not see his pilot after plane was downed. Captured by villagers in the morning after escape. Went to Dong Hoi and saw the damage his bombing had done. Was with families about a month in different places and went 47 days going north to Hanoi by truck. Felt hunted by his own countrymen as he was under attack by C.R.U.'s and 550 pound bombs. He joined Nguyen and Gartley en route to Hanoi. They have been roommates ever since. I feel I had exceptional treatment from people when you consider the anger they must feel at the Americans who are bombing them. He said he had a ring which he hoped to get to his girlfriend soon. We suggested he speak to the authorities and we also did so on his behalf.

Robert Schweitzer 571394

Downed Jan. 5, 1968 attacking a SAM site near Haiphong. Retained consciousness on a levee surrounded by local people. Burned around face and eyes. Fractured left collar bone, knees and ankles wrenched badly. Militia men who seemed to be teenagers, came to his aid and kept angry local people away while they cared for him. He was given an injection by a young girl who also treated his face. I was surprised at her gentleness and professional attitude and lack of malice. He was brought to Hanoi for treatment. He saw no scars or any other physical handicap.

We bid goodbye to the men, shook hands once more, and we all wished for a New Year that would bring an end to the war and reunion for all families.

Back in the quadrangle the Warden asked us if we would like to see the church where the Christmas service was held and the gifts given. That service was televised by a Japanese TV crew. The church room had benches to seat at least 60 persons. There were large Christmas murals on the walls, both religious and festive. We noticed the murals were dated 1970 and signed. When we inquired we were told that the murals were painted, the room decorated, and the service planned by the pilots. The names of the artists are: Giles Harrington, Anthony Andrews, Gerald Coffey, John Davies, Gary Sinker, Deane Woods, Norman Wells. We did not see any of these men.

On our way out we saw across the quadrangle from the church two men playing cards and one man in another room. We waved goodbye to all.

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SECRET

~~SECRET~~

Camp visit page 4

Camp routine, as described by the men we visited:

5 A.M.	Rise like all Vietnamese
5:30 - 6:30	Breakfast (French bread, bananas, tangerines, sometimes sugar cookies and milk with sugar)
6:30-7:00	International music piped in
7:00-10:00	Recreation, including volleyball, basketball and other sports. Free to be in and out of building.
10:30-11:30	Lunch (mostly vegetables, meat almost daily). One of the men told us that they take American eating habits into consideration.
11:30-2 PM	Nap
2:00-	Open afternoon, exercise is possible again
4:30	Supper
5:00	Into their own rooms

In one complex there are eight men who see each other all the time. The men are seen by a medical doctor every day they can have aspirin whenever needed.

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~~SECRET~~

Voice of Women/La Voix des Femmes, 1554 Yonge Street, Toronto 195, Ontario

PRISONERS AND THE VIETNAM WAR

(Talk given by Kay Macpherson on VIEWPOINT, CBC National Television Network following the evening news, January 11, 1971)

The story of the American prisoners in North Vietnam has been much in the news lately. Hanoi has been the object of an intense propaganda barrage from the Pentagon, which seems to aim at escalating hatred for the Vietnamese and so justifying escalation of the bombing.

The stories told by the released prisoners interviewed with the Pentagon spokesman on CBC television last week, were different from the stories those same ex-prisoners told to the New York Times shortly after their release in August 1969. One of them had had his shattered elbow treated and his arm saved by Vietnamese surgeons, and all reported that they were well-treated in prison, and that their diet, while unappetizing, was adequate. Later, Major Overly told the Boston Globe, "I could understand why those people would want to kill me."

Three years ago, when I was an observer in North Vietnam for Voice of Women, I went to Ham Dinh, North Vietnam's third largest city, and saw the destruction of most of the buildings there, including the Catholic Cathedral and the children's cinema. I talked to the parents of some of the seventeen teenagers killed when American planes bombed their school.

When Vietnamese civilians find an American pilot in their midst, they know that he is one from the hundreds of bombers which have blown up their houses and factories and killed and wounded their children. How would we react? Perhaps it is the restraint of the Vietnamese which is remarkable.

Since the Canadian government maintains that Canada is neutral in this war, perhaps we should be the ones to ask, "What about the conditions of prisoners on both sides? Do the Vietnamese in fact ever reach prison?" One ex-G.I., now living in British Columbia, describing his training at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, tells of actually being taught to string prisoners together with a charge of explosive round their necks, and then to "accidentally" trip up, thus in a second disposing of from ten to one hundred prisoners.

It is hard to forget accounts given by American servicemen of orders not to take any prisoners, of Vietnamese prisoners dropped from helicopters, dragged behind military trucks, imprisoned in tiger cages; American news services have photographed many examples. A Canadian doctor has reported treating the same prisoners several times for torture injuries. This harsh treatment has been blamed on the Saigon troops, but photographs often show Americans as onlookers. Under the Geneva Convention, the power that captures the prisoners remains responsible for their treatment.

Let us look a little more closely at what faces the American prisoners in North Vietnam, and try to understand what is behind the current outcry. President Nixon maintains that the names of the prisoners have been withheld, that they are not allowed to communicate with their families and each other, and that they are badly treated. About a year ago, a Liaison Committee was set up by American peace workers to provide channels for information and communication between prisoners and their relatives. The names supplied by Hanoi to that committee last April, and again in August, tallied with the information recently given Senators Kennedy and Fulbright. Requests for information on specific prisoners has also been supplied. Over 3200 letters have been received by the families of the 339 prisoners since the committee was set up, and parcels received by the prisoners have contained requested items ranging from air mattresses to modelling clay, chess sets, and strawberry jam. All this and more information is available. Why then the emphasis on brutal treatment?

President Nixon's Vietnamization programme is aimed at replacing American ground combat troops by Vietnamese. It is not a plan to end the war, nor a programme to withdraw all U.S. forces and to negotiate an end to the war. The air force, logistics and supply forces remain. Traditionally, prisoners are repatriated when hostilities end. If there is no plan to end the hostilities, then the future for those prisoners in Vietnam is gloomy. The prisoner issue has masked and also tried to justify an escalation of the war, including the renewed bombing of North Vietnam.

The only way the prisoners can be sure of their release is by President Nixon's setting the date for the total withdrawal of U.S. forces from Vietnam. The Vietnamese at the Paris talks have conceded that once this date is set, prisoner exchange can begin immediately, and all other peace-making procedures can follow. When this date is set, the prisoners can be released and the destruction of Vietnam can end, for nothing that could follow the withdrawal of U.S. forces could match the horrors that are going on now.

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C1345,570

~~SECRET~~

TO OUR AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR

~~SECRET~~
I would like you to know that I am deeply concerned about your welfare as I am concerned about all Americans and Vietnamese people who are caught in this terrible war.

I am convinced that the only way to get you home is by ending the war -- not by commando raids.

I wonder if you are as outraged as I am that our President has cynically exploited the deep concern of the American people for the POWs as an excuse for escalating the war.

My New Year's resolution is to let no day pass without pressing our government to set a date of June 30, 1971 to END THE WAR and WITHDRAW OUR TROOPS.

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DATE 7/20/93 BY 9803
CNS/KS/574

62C
EOD 7/12-2

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON

with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

365 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036

(212) 549-4478

CABLE ADDRESS:
COLIAFAM

Co-chairmen:
Dave Dellinger
Core Weiss

Treasurer:
Mrs. Anne Bennett

Committee
Richard J. Barnett
Rennie Davis
Madeline Duckles
Prof. Richard Falk
Rev. Richard Fernandez
Norman Fruchter
*Maggie Geddes
Steve Halliwell
Prof. Donald Kolish
Stewart Meacham
Prof. Ben Seitzman
Prof. Franz Schurmann
Ethel Taylor
*Barbara Webster
Trudi Young

*staff

FOR RELEASE 12/22/70

OFFICIAL AND TOTAL LIST OF 339 PRISONERS IN
NORTH VIETNAM, CAPTURED BETWEEN 8/5/64 AND
11/15/70, AS RELEASED BY THE DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

Alabama

Michael K. McCuistion, 71416, Montgomery
Herbert Benjamin Ringsdorf, FR75446, Elba

Arizona

Kile Dag Berg, 3103302, Glendale
Jack Williamson Bomar, FV2251452, Mesa
Larry Edward Carrigan, 3119604, Scottsdale
Joseph Crecca, Jr., FR83481, Phoenix
George Everette Day, FR49555, Glendale
Willis Ellis Forby, 3040351
Laird Gutterson, 26408, Tucson
Thomas Mack Madison, 2249519, Phoenix
Dennis Anthony Moore, 541532, Scottsdale
Lewis W. Shattuck, 3036821, Mesa
Jack H. Tones, FR65155, Chandler
Charles Robert Tyler, 58050, Phoenix
Jack Linwood VanLoan, 65085, Tucson

Arkansas

James Lasley Lamar, 1909733, Little Rock

California

Wilfred Keese Abbott, 3081739, San Diego
Everett Alvarez, Jr., 644124, Santa Clara
Anthony Charles Andrews, FR3146561, Chico
Frederick C. Baldock, Jr., 666620, San Marcos
Robert W. Barnett, FR31021, Hawthorne
Cole Black, 594387, San Diego

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DATE 7/30/93 BY 60321
CNS/5,576

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~~SECRET~~

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON -- PRISONER LIST -- PAGE 2

California (cont'd.)

Terry Lee Poyer, FR3155642, Visalia
Michael Lee Brazelton, FV3148590, Seal Beach
Phillip Neal Butler, 647395, La Jolla
William Wallace Butler, 3133430, San Rafael
Carl Dennis Chambers, FV3133401, Yuba City
Marlan Page Chapman, 071427, Fremont
Arvin Poy Chumey, 614788, La Jolla
Claude Douglas Clover, 03547, San Diego
James Quincy Collins, 27908, Atherton
James J. Connell, 647434, La Jolla
Michael Paul Cronin, 668952, Berkeley
Edward Dale Estes, 665484, Lemoore
John Fer, 63423, San Pedro
Herbert Kelly Fletcher, 22159, Rancho Cordova
David Edward Ford, FV3122074, Sacramento
Henry Pope Fowler, FR2180574, Palo Alto
Charles R. Gillis, Jr., 542951, Miramar
Collins H. Haines, 522915, San Diego
James Martin Pickerton, 561665, Lemoore
Kenneth Raymond Hugley, 31352
Harry Tarleton Jenkins, Jr., 504424, Lemoore
Theodore Frank Koppman, 597544, Lemoore
Carl William Lasiter, 66064, San Diego
William Porter Lawrence, 543022, Solana Beach
Earl Gardner Lewis, Jr., 683095, San Diego
Alan Pierce Lurie, FR65266, Apple Valley
John Michael McGrath, 659201, San Diego
John B. McKee, 614701, Lemoore
George P. McSwain, 59415, Fontrose
Edward Holmes Martin, 584587, Coronado
Raymond James Merritt, 44729, Colton
Edison Walterrick Miller, 054302, Santa Ana
Joseph Scott Mobley, 701667, Manhattan Beach
Ernest M. Moore, Jr., 55459, Lemoore
Richard Dean Mullen, 544924, La Jolla
John H. Nasmyth, Jr., FV3120117, South San Gabriel
Dale Harrison October, 514205, San Diego
James Glenn Pirie, 014140, Lemoore
John Joseph Pitchford, Jr., FV224552, Sacramento
Leo T. Proffitt, 506413, Palo Alto
Darrell Edwin Kyle, FV3145936, Tustin
David George Rehmann, 098402, Lancaster
Mendell Burke Rivers, 555144, Oxnard
David John Rollins, 635020, San Diego
Kay Russell, 563567, San Diego
Howard Elmer Rutledge, 504435, San Diego
Paul Henry Schulz, 614788, San Diego
Robert James Schweitzer, 571654, Lemoore
William L. Shankel, 664281, Jackson
Robert Harper Shuster, 548955, La Jolla
Charles Everett Southwick, 54716, Cupertino
Charles David Stackhouse, 647984, Lemoore
William Robert Stark, 615308, Coronado
John Edward Stovatt, 62944, Claremont
Theodore Gerhard Stutz, 667500, San Diego
Robert Lewis Stira, FV312019, Foster City
Richard Allen Struthers, 502087, Palo Alto
Gary L. Thornton, 700901, Porterville
Brian Lanston Wood, 615308, Lemoore

Colorado

William David Purnhagen, FV27185, Aurora
Ken Marksbury Holling, 6464870A, Colorado Springs

Connecticut

Read Blaine Meekery, 678390, Old Greenwich

...more...more...

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COMMITTEE OF LIAISON -- PRISONER LIST -- PAGE 3

Delaware

Robert Bartsch Doremus, 597366, Wilmington

District of Columbia

Arthur Thomas Hoffson, FV3152442
James Bond Stockdale, 485624

Florida

Ralph J. Browning, FR78556, Orlando
Gerald L. Coffee, 625308, Sanford
Kenneth Williams Cordier, 71351, Tampa
Carl Boyette Crumpler, 27705, Orange Park
John Howard Dunn, 059941, Jacksonville
John Stewart Finlay, III, 19805, Satellite Beach
Kenneth Fisher, 67431, Sebring
Robert Byron Fuller, 542942, Jacksonville
Ralph Ellis Gaither, 686365, Miami
Danny E. Glenn, 608152, Jacksonville
David Fletcher Gray, Jr., 3158230, Tampa
Guy Dennis Gruters, 78660, Sarasota
Lawrence N. Guarino, 52573, Satellite Beach
Keith Norman Hall, FR61501, Fort Walton Beach
Thomas Renwick Hall, Jr., 682719, Pensacola
William Norman Hardman, 625171, Center Hill
John Heilig, 667092, North Miami Beach
Robert Bruce Hinchley, 3146679, Fort Walton Beach
James Otis Hivner, 50-15, Tampa
James Leo Hutton, 602748, Lakeland
Charles Merus James, Jr., 444080, Winter Park
Paul Anthony Karl, 666757, St. Petersburg
Richard Paul Keirn, 60236612, Tampa
Wilson Denver Key, 669207, Jacksonville
Vernon Peyton Ligon, Jr., 33035, Melbourne Beach
John Sidney McCain, 628727, Orange Park
Giles R. Harrington, 600193, Sanford
Glendon W. Perkins, FV3101454, Orlando
Douglas Brian Peterson, FR54627, Marianna
Peter Van Schoeffel, 554717, Naples
Kenneth Adrian Simonet, 23521, West Palm Beach
Wayne Orden Smith, FR40670, Dunedin
Thomas James Sterling, FR45475, Fort Walton Beach
Richard George Tancrean, 660370, Sanford
Dewey Wayne Vaddell, 54772, Fort Walton Beach
Lewis Irvine Williams, 694463, Tampa
James Faulds Young, FR46611, Hollywood

Georgia

Render Cravton, 529039, LaGrange
Leon Francis Ellis, Jr., 3171887, Hull
Porter A. Halyburton, 677514, Tucker
Leo Gregory Hyatt, 613640, Albany
Michael Christopher Lane, FV3134159, Atlanta
Thomas Vance Parrott, FV3103992, Dalton
Orson G. Swindle, 078193, Camilla
Irby D. Terrell, 3035168, East Point

Hawaii

George G. McKnight, AO3051289, Honolulu

Idaho

Donald Glenn Valtman, FR53895, Kellopp

~~SECRET~~ ...more...more...

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COMMITTEE OF LIAISON -- PRISONER LIST -- PAGE 4

Illinois

Thomas Joseph Barrett, FV3120130, Lombard
John L. Borling, 69907, Chicago
Jerry Donald Driscoll, 69973, Hinsdale
John William Frederick, Jr., 082847, Tremont
Thomas P. Morris, 77071, Godfrey
Gary Richard Sigler, FV3157864, Table Grove

Indiana

Richard Brennan, FV3158661, Mishawaka
Michael Thomas Burns, 31089503, Warsaw
Hubert Elliott Buchanan, 3148528, Austin
Ronald Edward Byrne, Jr., 27821A, Kokomo
James Helms Kasler, FR24551, Indianapolis

Iowa

Gareth Laverne Anderson, 682482/1325, Cedar Rapids
Robert John Naughton, 646287, Sheldon
Larry Howard Spencer, 674085, Earlham

Kansas

Charles Graham Boyd, FR72601, Wichita
Verlyne Wayne Daniels, 554745, Ness City
Kamon Anton Hornick, FR49644, Atwood
Edward Lee Hubbard, FV3122827, Overland Park
Gebel Dale James, FR3006133, Overland Park
Harold Eugene Johnson, FR72372, Overland Park
Ronald Lambert Mastin, FR79450, Merriam
Joseph Charles Plumb, Jr., 678505, Prairie Village
Leroy William Stutz, 78935, Cummings

Kentucky

Robert Baldwin Purcell, 53786, Louisville
Fewey Lee Smith, 64990, Valley Station

Louisiana

Lawrence Barbay, 3054027, Baton Rouge
Thomas J. Curtis, 47753, Alexandria
Glenn H. Daigle, 667122, Napoleonville
Murphy Neal Jones, FR69506, Baton Rouge
Hayden James Lockhart, Jr., 62669, Alexandria
Bruce Gibson Seeber, 47135, West Monroe

Maine

Robert Irwin Biss, FV3103220, Bangor
Allan Russell Carpenter, 657951, Sanford
Markham L. Gartley, 703644, Greenville
Roger Dean Ingvalson, FR30713, Sanford

Maryland

James Franklin Bell, 515877, LaVale
Arthur William Burer, 3087646, Rockville
Hugh Allen Stafford, 614922, Cambridge
Bernard Leo Talley, Jr., 3129281, Baltimore

Massachusetts

Paul Gordon Brown, 094576, Newton
Leonard Corbett Eastman, 624192, Bernardston
Charles Edward Greene, Jr., 3081054, Needham
Lauren Robert Longvel, FR3081654, West Peabody
Kenneth Walter North, 53694, Wellfleet

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COMMITTEE OF LIAISON - PRISONER LISTE - PAGE 5

Mass. (cont'd.)

Frederick Raymond Furrington, 680259, North Dartmouth
Timothy Bernard Sullivan, 686505, Springfield
Russell Edward Temporey, FR59025, North Falmouth

Michigan

Robert Archie Abbott, FR81453, Sawyer AFB
Willard Sellock Giduen, 3025283, Mt. Clemens
Martin James Neucens, FR98831, Iron Mountain
Donald Eugene Odell, FV3057281, Mt. Clemens
Joseph Francis Shanahan, FR72170, Grand Rapids
James Howie Warner, 092816, Ypsilanti

Minnesota

Richard Eugene Bolstad, FR81278, Minneapolis
David E. Olson, FR50892, Coon Rapids
David Robert Wood, 677374, Duluth
David William Winn, 36646, Minneapolis

Mississippi

James William Bailey, 604700, Carthage
Thomas Edward Collins, III, 68082, Jackson
Carlyle Keith Morris, 46663, Tunica

Missouri

See last page

Montana

Rodney Allen Wilson, 667751, Billings

Nevada

Richard Walter Patton, FR22497, North Las Vegas
Richard Eugene Smith, Jr., 57992, Las Vegas
Dwight Everett Sullivan, 3025678, Las Vegas
Robert E. Vaggione, 3060137, Reno

New Jersey

Joseph Abbott, Jr., FV3057099
George Thomas Coker, 669409, Linden
John Arthur Francis, 65320
Jeffrey Thomas Ellis, FV3135610, Madison
Robert Campbell Jones, FR81333, Chatham
Edwin Frank Miller, Jr., 706510, Franklin Lakes
Joseph Edward Muligan, 3155216, Annandale
Thomas William Nima, FV3038065, Clamansinon
Gerald Santo Venzani, FV3173807, Trenton

New Mexico

James Lin Clark Hughes, FR43211, Santa Fe
Thomas Wrenn Surpser, Jr., 32044, Holloman AFB

New York

Edward A. Bruden, 600854, Harrison
Arthur Corbin, 602054730, Bay Shore
Myron L. Conner, FV30341, Ossining
Wayne G. Gormato, 693919, Berlin
Kevin Joseph Mahan, 78205, Brightwaters
James Patrick Mohr, 53070, Hauppauge
Wallace John Mumford, 3130931, Painted Post
Melvin Peacock, 60215044, Long Beach
Charles Donald Smith, 710266, Setauket
Charles P. Smith, 301560, Jamestown

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COMMITTEE OF LIAISON - PRISONER LIST - PAGE 6

North Carolina

Arthur T. Ballard, Jr., 31816, Lake Lure
Barry Burton Bridger, 3131623, Bladenboro
Norman Carl Gaddis, 26772, Winston Salem
David Burnett Hatcher, 304002, Mt. Airy
James Edward Hiteshev, FR46668, Goldsboro
Norman Alexander McDaniel, FR55957, Greensboro
Thomas Mitchell McHish, FR78806, Franklin
Jerry Wendell Marvel, 070296, Newport
William Andrew Robinson, AF14782742, Robersonville

North Dakota

Loren Harvey Torkelson, FV3155656, Crosby

Ohio

William Joseph Baugh, 65597, Piqua
Burton Wayne Campbell, FR79554, Amherst
John Peter Flynn, 15760
Edward John Meschenbier, FR79807, Dayton
Thomas Nelson Moe, 3175200, Columbus
Cowan Glenn Nix, 74953, Warrensville Heights
Bradley E. Smith, 62780, Lake Milton
Robert E. Widenan, 629053, Rocky River

Oklahoma

Fred A.V. Franke, Jr., 513370, Midwest City
Galand D. Kramer, FV3155965, Tulsa
Harold DeLoss Moxley, FV3161420, Tulsa
Thomas Shaw Kyle, II, FV3183612, Cordell
Robinson Kiser, 25909, Oklahoma City
Hubert Clifford Walker, Jr., 3145724, Tulsa

Oregon

James Eldon Sehorn, 3132084, Forest Grove

Pennsylvania

Wendell Reed Alcorn, 658707, Kittanning
Arthur Neil Black, AF1266675, Bethlehem
John Douglas Burns, 613414, Paoli
David Jay Carey, 677335, Jeannette
John Owen Davies, 3152430, Reading
Edward Anthony Davis, 658952, Leola
David Henry Duart, FV3057321, Canton
Glenn Leo Myers, 3149131, Pittsburgh
Jon A. Reynolds, FR62584, Bala Cynwyd
Mark John Rullman, FV3129169, Pittsburgh
Robert Ralston Sathill, Jr., FR24101, Carnegie
Hervy S. Stockman, FR50436, Philadelphia
Konrad W. Trautman, FV1909945, Steelton
Walter E. Wilber, 539459, Columbia Cross Roads

South Carolina

William Henrick Austin, II, 71588, Simpsonville
Bobby Ray Bagley, FV3034566, Sumter
Robert St. Clair Pant, Jr., 653848, Anderson
William Harley Means, Jr., 3058403, Sumter
Herschel Scott Morgan, 3057445, Sumter
Albert Edward Runyan, FR43475, Sumter

South Dakota

Laurence Victor Fries, 091579, Huron
Richard Raymond Fitzgaff, 651476, Aberdeen
Pauld Morle Lebert, FV3176215, Watertown
Leo Keith Thorsness, FV3025247, Sioux Falls

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COMMITTEE OF LIAISON -- PRISONER LISTS -- PAGE 8

Washington (cont'd.)

Raymond Walter Vissotzky, 3006144, Veradale
Lawrence E. Witter, PV3156989, Lacey

West Virginia

William John Hachew, 691368, New Manchester

Wisconsin

Daniel James Doucety, 3037790, Ladysmith
Freddie R. Elm, 3157103, Appleton
Gerald Lee Gerndt, 3103167, Spring
Donald Lester Haffiger, 55023, Madison
William John Metzger, Jr., 684859, Wisc. Rapids

Missouri

John Warren Bredak, 3108026, St. Louis
John Walter Clark, 70474, Columbia
Donald Ray Spoon, 78029, Pleasant Hill
Robert Deane Woods, 632730, Garden City

England

Robert A. Cranor, PV3034313, Freshfield, Lancashire

Italy

Thomas Henry Kirk, Jr., 20794, Trieste

* * * * *

9 RELEASED PRISONERS

2/10/66 -- John David Black, David Paul Matheny, Morris
Miller Overly

7/18/66 -- Joe Victor Carpenter, James Frederick Low, Fred Neale
Thompson

8/5/69 -- Robert F. Frishman, Douglas B. Hegdahl, Wesley L. Furbie

* * * * *

KNOWN DEAD

There are 20 known dead, of whom 5 died of serious illnesses during captivity and 15 died either when their planes crashed or from wounds shortly thereafter.

~~SECRET~~

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Committee of Liaison With
Families of Servicemen Detained
in North Vietnam (COLIFAM)

EO 12812-2
b7c

[REDACTED] COLIFAM was contemplating mailing to the relatives of Prisoners of War the January 15, 1971 and December 4, 1970 issue of American Report, Review of Religion and American Power. ~~SECRET~~ U

American Report is published weekly at Noll Plaza, Huntington, Indiana, by Clergy and Laymen Concerned, a non-profit national emergency committee.

The December 4 issue contained an article in which COLIFAM called the Prisoners of War raid a "Political Play."

The January 15, 1971 issue contained an article entitled, "Committee Delegation Speaks To American Pilots at Christmas". Article stated that the representatives of COLIFAM spent a half-hour with five pilots (unidentified) on Christmas Day. Representatives were identified as Ann Bennett of Church Women United, Trudi Young of Women Strike for Peace and Ron Young of the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

Church Women United, Women Strike for Peace and the Fellowship of Reconciliation have publicly identified themselves as peace organizations.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INV. STIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE BALTIMORE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 2/25/71	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 11/23/70 - 1/26/71
TITLE OF CASE COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)		REPORT MADE BY SA [REDACTED] b7c	TYPED [REDACTED]
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - MISC; REGISTRATION ACT	E012812-2

REFERENCES:

E012812-2 b7c
 Report of SA [REDACTED] at Baltimore, 11/20/70.
 Report of SA [REDACTED] at Norfolk, 1/11/71.
 New York airtel to the Bureau, 12/29/70.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

- RUC - HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/30/93 BY 9803

CN346,570

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

Extra copies of this report are being furnished to the Bureau for any appropriate dissemination deemed necessary.

Re New York airtel to the Bureau, dated 12/29/70, instructed that there was insufficient evidence to support a solicitation of registration under the Foreign Registration

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED					<input type="checkbox"/> NONE	ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		
							PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

APPROVED **[REDACTED] b7c** SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

- E012812-2**
 7 - Bureau (100-457899) (RM)
 1 - Norfolk (100-6833) (RM)
 2 - New York (100-164869) (RM)
 1 - Baltimore (100-27337)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-457899-250 REC-65

MAR 5 1971

Dissemination Record of Attached Report	
Agency	OSI, Army, SS, NIS, RAO-BS
Request Recd.	
Date Fwd.	3/18/71
How Fwd.	[REDACTED] b7c E012812-2
By	[REDACTED]

Notations

E012812-2 b7c
 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
 OTHERWISE

BA 100-27337

Act or Criminal prosecution under the Logan Act, hence all offices were to dispense with further interviews of relatives of servicemen detained in North Vietnam. The Baltimore Office will remain alert to report any pertinent information which may develop concerning the captioned organization or its officers, and advise the office of origin and the Bureau.

Inasmuch as prior contacts had been made with relatives of servicemen detained in North Vietnam, in the Baltimore Division, prior to the receipt of the above notice to terminate contacting relatives, this report sets forth the results of these contacts as a follow up from initial contacts.

B*
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:

SA [REDACTED]

Office: BALTIMORE

Date:

FEBRUARY 25, 1971

Field Office File #:

100-27337

Bureau File #: 100-457899

Title:

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF
SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
(COLIFAM)

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS;
REGISTRATION ACT

Synopsis:

[REDACTED] were interviewed concerning relatives detained in North Vietnam. [REDACTED] have received no information concerning status of their respective husbands, who have been reported missing in action since 1967. [REDACTED] has not been contacted by COLIFAM. [REDACTED] was contacted by COLIFAM. Her son was listed as missing in action in North Vietnam. [REDACTED] has received correspondence from his son. [REDACTED] POW in North Vietnam. [REDACTED] attended meeting held by COLIFAM in Washington, D.C., where CORA WEISS, co-chairman of COLIFAM, spoke. Information and recording obtained from meeting was furnished to Naval Intelligence at Washington, D.C.

- RUC -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/30/93 BY 9803 [REDACTED]

CN345,570

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 23, 1970

1

Date _____

[REDACTED], furnished the following information:

Her husband, [REDACTED] was reported missing in action in Vietnam in 1967. Since that time, she has received absolutely no information or indication that he is still alive, or that he is a prisoner of war. [REDACTED] said that a couple of years ago, she sent some photographs and a letter to her husband, through a mutual friend, who personally delivered to the North Vietnamese Delegation at Paris, France, anticipating that she would get a response if he was being held a prisoner. She heard nothing from the North Vietnamese.

[REDACTED] said she has not been contacted by the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM).

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/30/93 BY 9903 [REDACTED]

CN345,570

EO 12812-2

On 11/23/70 at [REDACTED] File # B^A 100-27337

SA [REDACTED]

by

Date dictated

11/23/70

2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 19, 1970

[REDACTED] was reinterviewed and he advised that he has received three letters from this son, [REDACTED] who is a prisoner of war in North Vietnam, since he was last interviewed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). He stated that all these letters have been transmitted to him through the Committee of Liaison with families of servicemen detained in North Vietnam. He advised that he has not had any contact with anyone from this committee and the only correspondence he has received from them are form letters transmitting his son's mail to him. He stated that in the last form letter they sent to him, they thanked recipients of letters for their contributions, and he believed this was placed in the letter to indicate to him that they would like contributions. He stated that he has never sent them money nor has he acknowledged the receipt of the letters other than sending the committee a return note of appreciation. [REDACTED] then stated that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] has maintained a sort of diary, listing all the contacts that have been made between the family and this committee and he believes that she has copies of several form letters the committee has mailed to their family. He then stated that he informed the FBI, upon his last interview, that his daughter had attended a meeting in Washington, D.C., where a woman named CORA WEISS, a co-chairman of the Committee of Liaison, was a speaker. He stated that after this meeting his daughter made a tape recording of her thoughts on the meeting and of what she could remember from what took place at the meeting and mailed this tape recording to him. He stated that he submitted a copy of this tape recording to [REDACTED] of Naval Intelligence in Washington, D.C. He then advised that he would be willing to play this tape recording for the interviewing agent.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/30/93 BY 9703 [REDACTED]

A346,570

on 12/16/70 at [REDACTED] File # Baltimore 100-27337

SA [REDACTED]

12/16/70

Date dictated

b7c

E012812-2

b7c

[REDACTED] then advised that [REDACTED] made this tape recording on January 28, 1970, and the meeting was actually held on January 27, 1970, in the Cannon Building, a house office building, in the caucus room in Washington, D.C. He then related the following information from the tape recording made by his daughter.

Approximately fifty people attended this meeting, which was co-sponsored by representative ROSENTHAL and representative KYLL. When she entered the meeting she took a seat in the rear of the room and two mimeographed sheets of paper were passed out to the fifty people in attendance. One of these sheets of paper merely explained the purpose of the committee and the other sheet of paper outlined in detail alleged atrocities committed by the American soldiers in Vietnam. The meeting was opened by DAVID ROSENTHAL, a representative from New York. After a short speech another individual talked for a couple of minutes, however, she does not recall this person's name. After this speech Mrs. CORAL WEISS then gave a long talk. Mrs. WEISS did not talk about prisoners of war but strictly about the atrocities committed by the American soldiers in Vietnam and demanded an immediate withdraw of all American aggressors. Mrs. WEISS also read a letter allegedly from a refugee in North Vietnam and claimed she had recently read the same letter at the trial of DAVID DELLINGER in New York. Approximately three-fourths of Mrs. WEISS's speech was directed toward anti-American sentiments and she urged the people in the room to do what they could to end the American aggression in Vietnam. Mrs. WEISS also informed them that Lieutenant FRISBURN and Seaman HEGDAL, the two American prisoners released from Vietnam, were "kept under raps" by the Americans for several weeks after their return from Vietnam so that they could fabricate speeches directed against North Vietnamese government. The entire speech of Mrs. WEISS was very anti-American and many of the people in the audience were in agreement with Mrs. WEISS.

The only two persons she knew in the audience were, the woman sitting next to her who informed her that she was Senator PERCY's secretary, and Commander GILBERT who was in the Prison of War Office in Washington, D.C. She has been to several other meetings dealing with prisoners of war, however, she did not notice any of the family members of prisoners of war in this meeting that had attended the other meetings.

[REDACTED] then stated that the tape recording made by his daughter has very little significant information on it, however, it also contains personal information concerning his family and he would prefer not to release it at this time. He did state, however, that he would gladly cooperate with the FBI in any way, but he does not wish to alienate the committee in that they are securing mail for him from his son. He then furnished the papers passed out to his daughter at the committee meeting in Washington, D.C., alleging the American atrocities in Vietnam and stated that the FBI could retain these papers in their files.

[REDACTED] further advised that he did receive a letter from another organization called the American Friends Service Committee Incorporated of 160 North 15th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He stated that this organization is also interested in making contact with servicemen who are prisoners of war in Vietnam. He stated that he does not know if this organization is in any way connected with the Committee for Liaison. He then stated that he has a list of the officers of this American Friends Organization and they are:

HENRY BEERITS, Chairman;
HENRY J. CADBURY, Honorary Chairman;
BRONSON P. CLARK, Executive Secretary;
LEWIS W. SCHNEIDER, Association Executive Secretary.

BA 100-27337

4 1
E012812-2 b7C

[REDACTED] then advised that should any further correspondence come to him from the Committee for Liaison, he will recontact the FBI and provide them with copies of this literature.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/5/71

Ed 2812-2
[redacted] advised that she is aware of the names of CORA WEISS and DAVE BELLINGER, however, she has never been contacted by them in any manner, nor has she been contacted by the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM). *b7c*

[redacted] advised that her husband [redacted] was shot down over Vietnam [redacted] 1967, and although officially listed as missing in action, she has had no word from or about him and no indication that he is alive and a prisoner. She said she has been in touch with the North Vietnamese, at Paris, France, where she contacted those officials personally, however, she received no information concerning her husband.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/30/93 BY 9803

CN346570
b7c

Ed 2812-2
On 1/26/71 at [redacted] File # BA 100-27337

by SA [redacted] *b7c* Date dictated 2/1/71

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 12/21/70

E012812-2
[redacted] advised that he is aware that his son, [redacted] is missing in action somewhere in Vietnam. He stated that he has never heard or received any communication concerning a Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam and is not familiar with the names CORA WEISS or DAVE DELLINGER.

b7c
[redacted] said that [redacted] resides at [redacted] and she has never indicated to him that she has ever heard from this organization.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/30/83 BY 9803 [redacted]

0345,570
b7c

E012812-2
On 12/9/70 at [redacted]

File # BA 100-27337by SA [redacted] *b7c*Date dictated 12/15/70

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 12/21/70

[REDACTED] advised that her son, [REDACTED] has been missing in action in North Vietnam and she has received this information from the United States Government.

[REDACTED] said that they received a letter at this address, [REDACTED] dated November 24, 1970, with a heading of "Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam". [REDACTED] said that the letter was addressed to her and included the names of other military men who were listed as either missing in action or Prisoners of War and the letter was signed BARBARA WEBSTER.

[REDACTED] had her husband, [REDACTED] make copies of this letter and list of soldiers for the information of the FBI.

[REDACTED] said that she and her husband did not take any action in respect to the above mentioned letter and if any further information comes to their attention regarding this organization, she would notify the FBI at once.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/30/93 BY 9803 [REDACTED]

CN345,570

b7c

On 12/14/70 at [REDACTED]File # BA 100-27337SA [REDACTED]Date dictated 12/15/70

9 #

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

DATE: 3/10/71

FROM : SAC, NORFOLK (100-6833) (RUC)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN
DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
(COLIFAM)
IS - MISCELLANEOUS

Re report of SA [REDACTED] 1/11/71, at
Norfolk, Virginia.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven (7)
copies of an LHM and two (2) copies of LHM for New York
setting forth additional information volunteered by [REDACTED]
whose husband
is a POW in North Vietnam.

No additional investigation is being conducted
pursuant to Bureau instructions and this LHM is being
submitted only for information.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/30/93 BY 9803 [REDACTED]
CN 345,570

REC-5 100-457899 251

6 MAR 12 1971

- ② - Bureau (Enc. 7) [REDACTED] b7c
1 - New York (100-1684 [REDACTED]) (Enc. 2) (RM)
1 - Norfolk [REDACTED] b7c

(4)

1 - OSI

1 - Army

1 - NTS

1 - RUC-7SD

3/11/71 b7c

NEW LEFT



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Norfolk, Virginia
March 10, 1971

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN
DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
(COLIFAM)

E012812-2

On February 22, 1971

[REDACTED] whose husband, [REDACTED] is a prisoner of war in North Vietnam, furnished additional correspondence which she stated she had received from COLIFAM. This is set forth below:

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ENCLOSURE

251

COMMITTEE LIAISON

with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietn.

365 West 42nd Street, New York, N 10036 212 (549 4478)

October 30, 1970

(212) 765-1490

CABLE ADDRESS:
COLIAFAM

Co-chairmen:

Dave Dellinger

Cora Weiss

Treasurer:

Mrs. Anne Bennett

Committee

Richard J. Barnett

Rennie Davis

Madeline Duckles

Prof. Richard Falk

Rev. Richard Fernandez

Norman Fruchter

*Maggie Geddes

Steve Halliwell

Prof. Donald Kalish

Stewart Meacham

Prof. Ben Seitzman

Prof. Franz Schurman

Ethel Taylor

*Barbara Webster

Trudi Young

*staff

Dear families,

This letter is being sent to all families of confirmed prisoners of war in North Vietnam as a general information memo to respond to the many questions we have received in recent weeks. Kindly excuse the form, but so many of your concerns are similar that we thought this more efficient. We are enclosing air letters for your use. One letter a month is still allowed. Kindly seal all letters sent thru the Committee of Liaison, and staple or clip photos inside the letter form. We have no interest in seeing mail.

A delegation of lawyers is leaving shortly for a visit to the DRV. They have expressed willingness to carry mail with them. Anyone wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity should have mail in our office no later than Nov. 7. We guarantee only that the mail will arrive safely in North Vietnam and will be delivered to the appropriate authorities. We have no way of guaranteeing that the prisoners will get each letter. That is beyond our ability. However, if the mail conforms to the regulations we have no reason to doubt its delivery. We believe that from what we have been told by families, there is some delay, even risk, in sending mail thru postal routes. Much of the mail sent has obviously gotten thru, but some has been returned, or may wait for long periods for irregular flights. The Vietnamese are using hand delivery only for getting mail to the US because of the risky and unpredictable postal channels. Mail has been delayed and has taken months to arrive. They now wait for delegations to bring it.

Last month we sent 250 letters to North Vietnam with a group. All mail presently in the office will be delivered with the next group. As of now, over 1600 letters have been received since Dec.-We do not know why some men have written more frequently than others. We also do not know if the list of 335 men announced in April is final for those being held by the North Vietnamese. When asked by family members, we have inquired about specific servicemen for whom there is substantial evidence of their capture. When we have a reply we will, of course, let the families know. It is our understanding that until there is some movement in Paris to respond to the proposals put forward by Mme. Binh on Sept. 17, there will be no further move vis-a-vis pow's. That is, until the two conditions are met, setting a fixed date for

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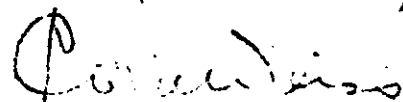
EO12812-2
2

the total withdrawal of all US forces from Vietnam, and agreeing to withdraw support from the Thieu Ky Khiem regime, they will not be willing to discuss the prisoner issue. They have made it clear that they view this issue as part of the overall solution to the war, and it cannot be dealt with separately. Upon fixing that date and agreeing to withdraw support, prisoners from both DRV as well as those being held by the NLF in the South, will be released. They do not have to wait for the completion of withdrawal of troops.

Many articles, comics, newsletters have appeared on the subject of prisoners. We thought you might be interested in seeing the enclosed which may shed more light on this subject. Mr. Van Dyke is an international lawyer currently on staff at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, Santa Barbara, Calif. He was formerly employed in the State Department working on the matter of prisoners. We send these along because they provide facts and a point of view not frequently seen in a discussion of this topic.

We appreciate being kept informed as to your changes of address, and continue to welcome your questions. We hope you continue to remember that we are here, not there, have no authority in handling prisoner affairs, and have tried to maintain a clear and efficient and reliable channel for communication between you and your sons and husbands. We look forward to the end of our task, for that will represent America's agreement to conclude the war and the release of the prisoners.

Sincerely yours



Mrs. Cora Weiss

P.S. We expect other delegations will be invited to North Vietnam in December and through the winter months. Any mail arriving after Nov. 7 will be held for the next group.

REPORT OF A VISIT WITH FIVE AMERICAN SERVICEMEN DETAINED
IN NORTH VIETNAM CHRISTMAS DAY DEC. 25, 1970

Anne M. Bennett, Ron Young, Trudi Young representing the
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON

When the three of us arrived in Hanoi, Vietnam on Dec. 18, 1970 we were met by members of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity with the American People. We delivered to this citizens committee the 489 letters and cards which we had brought for the detained pilots from their families. Among other things which we requested, we especially wanted to meet and talk with several pilots inside a detention camp. We had brought reading glasses for William Mayhew which he had requested and wanted to see him.

In response to our request to see the pilots the Secretary of the Committee, Mr. Tran Trong Quat, a journalist, told us he would ask the appropriate authorities. However, he warned that the bombings of Nov. 21 and the threat of further bombings and "rescue" missions had threatened the security of the Vietnamese people as well as the pilots and would therefore be difficult to arrange for our requests.

Late in the afternoon of Dec. 25 we were told that we would be taken to a detention camp where we could talk with pilots. We were not asked to submit our questions in advance. We wanted to find out as much as we could- we wanted each pilot to talk about himself. And, we did not want to jeopardize the possibility of future visits with other delegations. We wanted to know: 1) name, serial number, home address, person to give messages to at home; 2) how are you; 3) when and where shot down, what happened from time shot down until you were brought to camp, were you wounded, if so how treated; 4) since in detention camp how have you been treated; exercise and food; daily routine, do you see other pilots; do you receive mail; 5) do you have any questions to ask us; what messages do you have?

It was dusk, Christmas Day as we got into cars to be driven to the camp. In addition to the drivers and the three of us, there were five Vietnamese; The Secretary of the Committee, Mr. Quat; Prof. Tri, a Univ. Prof. of English who was also our interpreter; Mr. Lu, a secondary school teacher of history and culture; Prof. Duc, a University Prof. of French; and a representative of the government. We had met him the evening before when we went to the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Hanoi for a Christmas Eve Mass.

It was quite dark when our cars stopped in front of a gate which stretched across a street. There was a uniformed man in the sentry box, bicycles were propped against the camp wall, children and adults were about, and we noticed a cabbage patch growing right up to the entrance. The camp was in the midst of a village. Soldiers opened the gate and inside we were greeted by the Warden, his interpreter, other military men and several official Vietnamese photographers. At no time were there any weapons in evidence. We were treated as guests.

When we entered the compound we saw familiar looking surrounding. All of us had spent many years in College or Seminary quadrangles. Here we could see the central gardens with buildings surrounding it. It did not look like a prison. The prisons Anne Bennett and Ron Young had seen in South Vietnam were fortified, cold, harsh looking places. (as are prisons in the USA)

We were invited into a large room in the compound. We all sat down at a large table and were served tea. The Warden welcomed us and said we would see a room where some pilots live and could have a conversation. He quoted a Vietnamese saying; "What you have heard a hundred times is not as good as what you have seen once."

The Warden then asked us if we had any questions about the camp. We had expected him to give us instructions, instead he invited us to question him. In answer to a question about the camp schedule he suggested we ask the pilots themselves. We asked whether the pilot knew about the Nov. 21 bombing. The Warden said the pilots knew about

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it. They heard the explosions of the falling rockets. He told us that no one at this camp had been injured, in response to our query.

We were told we would have 30 minutes for our visit and were not to give the men anything. We said we understood the request (we had nothing to give them). We were not subjected to a search. We were trusted.

We were then taken to one side of the quadrangle, and pushing aside some bamboo shades we found ourselves entering a room in which there were five tall men - American men. They seemed surprised to see us -- a grandmother and a young couple. We shook hands and all sat down. We sat on one of the three single beds facing the men who sat on the other two. Two Vietnamese from the Committee, Prof. Tri and Prof. Duc, came in with us. The Warden was accompanied by the men who had been with him when he met us. All the Vietnamese stayed near the entrance of the room except the photographers who moved about taking pictures. Only once did a Vietnamese speak and that was near the end of the visit when the Warden's interpreter interrupted our conversation to tell us that we had just two minutes left.

We knew that the 30 minutes would go very quickly so we introduced ourselves as a delegation from the Committee of Liaison, living in Berkeley, and the Youngs in Nyack, NY. We indicated the questions we wanted to ask. The pilots first thought was about the families' concern for them. They all said, "Say we are in good health and are treated well." All the families will be delighted that we have snapshots showing the pilots and ourselves in their room. Children, wives and parents can see they are well. We wish the film had been in color so that their good healthy color would be more evident. These five men with whom we talked and the three others we saw were all in fine shape. They moved quickly, they responded normally. - They seemed alert and "put together". None of us are doctors, but certainly these men were in good physical and mental health. They told us they played volley ball and did other sports twice a day, in the court outside the suite of rooms where we sat.

The men said they shaved three times a week and washed whenever they wished. They reported that they now had meat almost every day along with vegetables, fruit, french bread, cookies and sometimes warm milk with sugar. We asked the Vietnamese with whom we visited how often they had meat. They replied that pork was rationed and they got about a kilo and a half a month -- evidently the pilots had that much, or more, a week.

We saw three rooms with connecting doors: two rooms with three single beds each - about 12'x18'; one room with two beds - slightly smaller. The pilots told us there was a small room at the end where they could make tea or coffee whenever they wished. They said their families send the tea and coffee they make. The beds were neatly made and had clean blankets. In another room we saw a fairly large table on which we saw a chess set with a game partly played. There were color snapshots of children on one bed and a guitar. The chess set had just been received in a Christmas package from home.

When we said we were from the Comm. of Liaison and that we had just brought 489 letters and cards to the pilots and would take letters and cards back from them for their families (we brought 649 from pilots on this trip) their faces beamed and they said, "Tell our families to send more pictures -- every month." Many times the men said to us, "End the war we want to go home". And, "We know we cannot come home until the war ends."

We made full notes of our conversations with each of the men. In addition to the general information on their health, daily schedule, treatment and requests for more pictures and an end to the war each pilot told us about his own capture and treatment prior to his arrival at the camp.

Bill Mayhew, 691368 and Mark Gartley, 703644

These men flew off the same aircraft carrier and were in the same plane on their 30th mission over North Vietnam when they were shot

down. Aug. 17, 1966 by MIG near Vinh. They had no serious wounds. They were surrounded but not taken by peasants. Militia men came and took them to a village where they stayed with Vietnamese families who treated them well and shared what they had for 3 weeks. They told us, "Our own planes were dropping bombs all around us." Mayhew and Gartley have been together since they ejected.

Edison Miller, 054602

Shot down on Friday the 13th, October 1967 near the D.M.Z. Suffered injuries including a fractured ankle. Captured by civilians who protected him from U.S. aircraft overhead. Used socks and a stick to bind his ankle. Vietnamese gave him tea, food and a cigarette. Was taken to a peasant's house and treated by a doctor. Later two doctors came to care for him. Remained for 10 days during which time he stayed in a shelter with the family during two B-52 raids. Was given two crutches for the trip to Hanoi which took 40 days. He was given food and medicine and traveled at night by truck, always with families. Miller has no physical handicaps. He must have had adequate medical care. He said that he received special food when he was sick and that for one month he was with no one who spoke English "but all knew my needs."

Paul Gordon Brown, 094576

Shot down July 25, 1968 by anti-aircraft fire near Quang Binh while on a bombing mission. Not injured. Did not see his pilot after plane was downed. Captured by villagers in the morning after crash. Went to Dong Hoy and saw the damage his bombing had done. Was with families about a month in different places and spent 47 days going north to Hanoi by truck. Felt hunted by his own countrymen as he was under attack by C.B.U.'s and 550-pound bombs. He joined Mayhew and Gartley en route to Hanoi they have been roommates ever since. "I feel I had exceptional treatment from people when you consider the anger they must feel at the Americans who are bombing them. He said he had a ring which he hoped to get to his girlfriend soon we suggested he speak to the authorities, and we also did so on his behalf."

Robert Schweitzer, 571894

Downed Jan. 5, 1968 attacking a 'SAM' site near Haiphong. Regained consciousness on a levee surrounded by local people. Burned around face and eyes, fractured left collar bone, knees and ankles wrenched badly. Militia men, who seemed to be teenagers, came to his aid and kept angry local people away while they cared for him. He was given an injection by a young girl who also treated his face. "I was surprised at her gentleness and professional attitude, and lack of malice. He was brought to Hanoi for treatment. We saw no scars or any other physical handicap."

We bid goodbye to the men, shook hands once more, and we all wished for a New Year that would bring an end to the war and reunion for all families.

Back in the quadrangle the Warden asked us if we would like to see the church where the Christmas service was held and the gifts given. That service was televised by a Japanese TV crew. The church room had benches to seat at least 60 persons. There were large Christmas murals on the walls, both religious and festive. We noticed the murals were dated 1970 and signed. When we inquired we were told that the murals were painted, the room decorated, and the service planned by the pilots. The names of the artists are: Giles Norrington, Anthony Andrews, Gerald Coffee, John Davies, Gary Sigler, Deane Woods, Norman Wells. We did not see any of these men.

On our way out we saw across the quadrangle from the church two men playing cards and one man in another room. We waved goodbye to all.

Camp routine, described by the men we sited:

5 A.M. Rise like all Vietnamese
5:30 - 6:30 Breakfast (French bread, bananas, tangerines, sometimes sugar cookies and milk with sugar)
6:30-7:00 International music piped in
7:00-10:00 Recreation, including volleyball, basketball and other sports. Free to be in and out of building.
10:30-11:30 Lunch (mostly vegetables, meat almost daily). One of the men told us that "they take American eating habits into consideration."
11:30-2 PM Nap
2:00- Open afternoon, exercise is possible again
4:30 Supper
5:00 Into their own rooms

In one complex there are eight men who see each other all the time. The men are seen by a medical doctor every day, they can have aspirin whenever needed.

COMMITTEE (LIAISON)
with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

365 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036

CABLE ADDRESS:
COLIAFAM

(212)-549-4478
(212) 246-2920

December 28, 1970

Co-chairmen:
Dave Dellinger
Cora Weiss

Treasurer:
Mrs. Anne Bennett

Committee

Richard J. Barnett
Rennie Davis
Madeline Duckles
Prof. Richard Falk
Rev. Richard Fernandez
Norman Fruchter
*Maggie Geddes
Steve Halliwell
Prof. Donald Kalish
Stewart Meacham
Prof. Bea Seitzman
Prof. Franz Schurmann
Ethel Taylor
*Barbara Webster
Trudi Young

*staff

Dear Families,

A delegation representing the Committee of Liaison has just returned from North Vietnam with 649 letters and Christmas cards. We are very pleased to enclose yours. While in North Vietnam they visited five prisoners in their rooms in the detention camp. Their own report will follow, however they stated that they found the men in excellent health and spirits.

We wish to take this opportunity to wish each of you Greetings of the Season and we hope that the New Year will bring Peace so that all families may be reunited.

sincerely yours,

Cora Weiss
Cora Weiss

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DATE 7/30/93 BY 980 [REDACTED]

CN345,570

E012812-2

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON

with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

365 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036

(212) 246-2929 549-4478

CABLE ADDRESS:
COLIAFAM

4

January 6, 1970

Co-chairmen:
Dave Dellinger
Cora Weiss

Treasurer:
Mrs. Anne Bennett

Committee
Richard J. Barnett
Rennie Davis
Madeline Duckles
Prof. Richard Falk
Rev. Richard Fernandez
Norman Fruchter
*Maggie Geddes
Steve Halliwell
Prof. Donald Kalish
Stewart Meacham
Prof. Bea Seitzman
Prof. Franz Schurmann
Ethel Taylor
*Barbara Webster
Trudi Young

*staff

Dear Families:

The prisoner of war issue continues to be distorted and confused. Since the renewed bombing of North Vietnam on November 21 and the abortive Son Tay rescue mission, many families have begun to question the sincerity of the Administration and its use of the prisoner issue to gain support for an extended war. We are most sympathetic with your position as the target of much of this activity.

In order to shed some light on the issues which are understandably the source of so much anxiety to you, we are taking the liberty of enclosing three articles which you may not have seen and a report which concern recent events. We do not wish to impose on you but the meaning of the latest events is of such a serious nature that we could hardly ignore their warning. As Senator Goodell said in his last speech before the Senate: "...the war continues without foreseeable end, and the President's words and actions suggest that he is prepared to sacrifice all prospects of peace..."

The release of the men which we all seek can be achieved only when the Administration sets a date for the total withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam. This also includes the release of men held by the NLF in South. The Vietnamese have consented to freeing the Americans even before the troops have withdrawn as long as the date of total withdrawal has been set. The date of June 30, 1971 which had originally been proposed by Madame Binh is now negotiable and the responsibility to set the date is Washington's.

We will continue to assist families and servicemen in their exchange of mail. We expect another delegation to go to North Vietnam in January and they are willing to take mail. The last delegation was to by the men they saw to be sure to ask for photos of families and we remind you that they may be included with form letters.

We hope these enclosures will be useful and we welcome your comment. We send this information out of our concern for those involved in this tragedy and pray that this New Year will see its end.

Sincerely,

Cora Weiss
Cora Weiss
Dave Dellinger
Dave Dellinger

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DATE 7/15/93 BY 9805
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COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN
DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
(COLIFAM)

ED 12-112-2

b7c

[REDACTED] advised that she is continuing to receive at least one letter per month from her husband which is forwarded by COLIFAM.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 3/25/71

FROM : *b7c* MILWAUKEE (100-17068) (C)

SUBJECT: *E012812-2*
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN
DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
(COLIFAM)
IS - MISCELLANEOUS

Re Milwaukee airtel to Bureau, 1/6/71.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and five
copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above, reflecting
interview with *b7c* [REDACTED]

2 - Bureau (Encls. 6) (RM)

1 - Milwaukee (100-17068)

(3) *E012812-2*
b7c

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DATE 7/30/93 BY 9803 [REDACTED]

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1 ATD

4 LHM D

Photo Enc.
CC TO: *State*
REQ. REC'D 2/23/79

MAR 28 1979

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4/12/71

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b7c
ENCLOSURE

EX-103

E012812-2
b7c

REC-76

MCT-40

100-457899-252

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5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

NEW LEFT



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin
March 25, 1971

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DATE 7/30/93 BY 9803 [REDACTED]

CN345670

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EO12812-2

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF
SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM

Reference is made to memorandum dated August 19, 1970, Jackson, Mississippi, and captioned as above; and letter from J. Walter Yeagley, Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, to Director, FBI, dated September 23, 1970.

On March 1, 1971 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was contacted by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who advised him he was being contacted at the request of the Internal Security Division, Department of Justice, for the purpose of ascertaining any information he may have concerning captioned organization.

EO12812-2

b7c

[REDACTED] stated he was not at all familiar with Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM) and he did not recall [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] to deliver letters and packages to American prisoners being held in North Vietnam from the families of these prisoners. He stated he traveled to Laos [REDACTED] and attempted to enter North Vietnam; however, was rebuffed by North Vietnamese officials, whereupon he left the letters and packages in a storage area in Laos. Upon his return to the United States, he sent letters to all the families whose letters and packages he attempted to deliver and explained

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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EO12812-2

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DATE 7/30/93 BY 9803 [REDACTED]

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF
SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM

to them what had happened, and he was unable to deliver the letters and packages in North Vietnam.

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[REDACTED] decided they should again attempt to deliver letters to American prisoners in North Vietnam, and arrangements were made in conjunction with Army, Navy and Air Force officials to receive mail from families of prisoners in North Vietnam. He stated he traveled to North Vietnam in [REDACTED] where he was successful in meeting North Vietnamese officials, who accepted the letters and packages for American prisoners. He was unable to meet with any prisoners nor was he able to obtain any mail to be delivered to the families of the prisoners in the United States. Upon his return to the United States, he again sent letters to all families who had furnished mail to be delivered in North Vietnam and explained that he was successful in delivering the mail to the North Vietnamese officials, which was to be forwarded to the prisoners, and that he was unable to bring any letters back from the prisoners.

EO12812-2

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[REDACTED] stated that he probably mentioned names of North Vietnamese officials he talked to in his second letter; however, he did not have a copy of this letter nor did he recall the names of any of these officials. He stated he made no additional trips to North Vietnam nor did he have any further contact with North Vietnamese officials nor with any of the families of prisoners in North Vietnam.

He again reiterated that the organization COLIFAM was completely foreign to him, and that perhaps [REDACTED] had confused the letter she received from him with this organization.

b7c
EO12812-2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 22 1971

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Brennan	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

NR004 EP CODE

5:29 PM NITEL 3-22-71

TO: DIRECTOR

FROM: EL PASO (62-1852) (P)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/30/93 BY 9803 [REDACTED] b7c

DAY TO REMEMBER RALLY AT KIDD FIELD, EL PASO, TEXAS, MARCH TWENTYONE,
SEVENTYONE, CO-SPONSORED BY CHI GAMMA IOTA FRATERNITY AND
NATIONAL LEAGUE OF FAMILIES OF AMERICAN PRISONERS AND MISSING IN ACTION
IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. MISC - INFORMATION CONCERNING. b7c

CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, FBI, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION
IN THE PAST, FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION MARCH TWENTY
TWO, SEVENTYONE:

ABOVE RALLY HELD KIDD FIELD, UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT EL PASO
(UTEP), TWO TO FOUR PM, SUNDAY, MARCH TWENTYONE. APPROXIMATELY
THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PEOPLE ATTENDED. PURPOSE OF RALLY WAS TO
REMEMBER AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR (POWS) AND TO URGE CITIZENS TO
WRITE LETTERS FOR RELEASE OF POWS. RALLY SPONSORED BY CHI GAMMA
IOTA FRATERNITY, UTEP, AND EL PASO CHAPTER OF NATIONAL LEAGUE OF
FAMILIES OF AMERICAN PRISONERS AND MISSING IN ACTION IN SOUTHEAST
ASIA. SPEAKERS REPRESENTING MILITARY, U. S. GOVERNMENT, AND PARENTS
OF POWS ADDRESSED CROWD URGING SUPPORT FOR CAUSE OF POWS. ABOUT
THIRTY REPRESENTATIVES OF G. I.'S FOR PEACE (GIFP) CIRCULATED GIFP.

END PAGE ONE

62 APR 16 1971
Adm. data deleted

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OTHERWISE

E012812-2

PAGE TWO

EP 62-1852

LITERATURE AMONG CROWD. GIFF IS AN ORGANIZATION COMPOSED OF DISSIDENT GI'S FROM FORT BLISS, TEXAS, WHO HAVE IN THE PAST DEMONSTRATED AGAINST U. S. INVOLVEMENT IN VIETNAM. REPRESENTATIVES OF STUDENT ACTION COMMITTEE, CAMPUS BASED STUDENT GROUP FROM UTEP, ALSO ATTENDED RALLY, BUT TOOK NO PART IN PROCEEDINGS. NO DISTURBANCE CAUSED BY THESE GROUPS.

"ADMINISTRATIVE"

RE EL PASO TEL TO BUREAU MARCH EIGHTEEN, SEVENTYONE AND NEW YORK NITEL TO BUREAU MARCH NINETEEN, SEVENTYONE.

E012812-2 CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE IS [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b7c CORA WEISS OF NYC, WHOSE APPEARANCE WAS URGED BY GIFF, DID NOT ATTEND RALLY. DISSEMINATION BEING MADE LOCALLY TO DIRECTORATE OF SECURITY, USAADC; OSI DETACHMENT, FORT BLISS, AND ONE HUNDRED TWELFTH MI GROUP, FORT BLISS, AND SECRET SERVICE, EL PASO.

AIRMAIL COPY TO NEW YORK OFFICE.

NO LHM FOLLOWS.

END b7c

FBI WASHINGTON DC
E012812-2
ACK YOUR NUMBERS 004 AND 003

CC - [REDACTED] b7c E012812-2